THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1823. No. 5.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,
At the Office of
The Pittsburgh Gazette,
Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,
A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND
Ornamented TYPES,
Suitable for almost every description of
Letter-Press Printing,
And can execute
PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.
With neatness and accuracy.

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BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue and outcry at 10 o'clock, A. M. on

Friday, the 27th June inst.

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A NEGRO GIRL.

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AT THEIR
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On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
	Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

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HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY
From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.
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10 of $300.—36 of $100—72 of $50.
And a variety of inferior prizes.

Tickets, 7 dolls.

Halves $3 50——Quarters $1 75

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FOR SALE, BY
Allen & Grant.
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JOSEPH CHAMBERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

May be consulted at his Office in Fourth-street, between Wood and Market streets
June 7

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight, likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech; wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair of grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes one goes by the name of PAYTON; the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bow-legged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey, and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old. He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey.—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper, Washington.

Thomas Talbot.

May 23, 1823—6t*

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb 4, 1823—6t

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee
may 17

STOP THIEF!

Thirty Dollars Reward

ON the night of Tuesday the 10th inst the House of the subscriber, known as the Lower Ferry near Steubenville, was entered and robbed of several articles, viz: 6 silver table spoons, with the letters S. C. engraved on the handles; 11 silver tea spoons, 5 marked as above, and 6 with the letters E. C.; a plated castor frame, with divisions for 8 bottles; a block tin tea pot; an old fashioned double cased silver watch; a pair of silver framed spectacles, with white glasses; a delf sugar bowl; and a girl's gingham frock. It is supposed the thief went towards Pittsburgh. The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property, or $20 for the whole of the property, and in the same proportion for a part. Silversmiths and others are requested to be on their guard, as the property will doubtless be offered for sale.

Seth Clark.
June 13, *

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

Blank Summons & Executions,
For sale at this office

Foreign Intelligence.

London, April 24

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A private letter from Constantinople, dated March 10 1823, says:—"A curious paper is rumored to have been lately presented to the Sultan. I will detail the circumstances, though the whole is no doubt a political fudge got up in this city for the purpose of keeping the refractory in order; but an event which has since occurred has tended to give a degree of weight and veracity to this ridiculous story. But to the point: this paper or document is nothing less than a writing which was found by a guardian of the tomb at Mecca, to whom Mahomet appeared at midnight, whilst he was reading the Koran, near the tomb: after the prophet had made him understand the object of his appearance, by telling him how much the misconduct of his people had troubled him, he observed, that since the commencement of the late commotions, seventy thousand of his people had gone into the other world, out of which number only seven individuals had been found faithful;—that the remainder, by their neglect of prayers giving themselves up to luxurious pleasures, want of care of the poor, and indifference towards the Ullimahs, or heads of the Faith had thus forfeited his regard and intercession! The paper then continues deploring this fallen state of his flock, and predicting several events which are to occur—such as the disappearance of the sun the misconduct of the women, loss of the Koran and concludes with a mandate that this warning be copied and spread from city to city, and village to village throughout the Ottoman Empire This is likewise to have the double effect of giving fresh vigor to their endeavors to put down their enemies, a more rigid performance of their religious duties, as well as to keep them from molesting the unoffending. The guardian of the tomb was directed by Mahomet to forward the paper to the Sultan. The event to which I alluded as giving weight to the foregoing curious circumstance, was the awful and destructive fire on the 1st of March, St. David's Day. While at breakfast that morning, we were informed a fire had broke out not very distant from the main street of Pera. As these things are of too frequent occurrence, we quietly finished our meal, and then went to a house in the neighborhood which overlooked the conflagration It had then burned about three quarters of an hour, being a quarter after nine o'clock, at which time I first saw it;—the wind was blowing nearly a gale from the south; the rapidity with which it was burning, made me conclude it would be an alarming fire, and my conjecture proved but too true. After watching its progress about an hour, and seeing Pera was not immediately endangered, I proceeded to our counting house; when I left my place of observation about fifty houses might have already taken fire At about four I went up to Pera, and from that until past five I watched the flames from my former observatory It was then raging in three different quarters, all a considerable distance from each other, which rendered it still more alarming Whilst here the wind became calmed, and flew round to the north, with a little breeze, just sufficient to fan the flames —About six, we dined; when I went above stairs after dinner, then dark, our garret afforded view of two or three quarters where the fire raged, a scene of awful grandeur was before me, which truly beggars description; darkness here rendered that which before was alarming, perfectly terrific! An immense pile of wood buildings, which I had accurately noticed before dinner, and which had escaped the devouring element, that had reduced all around it, was now in a great measure destroyed, and the remainder burning with astonishing rapidity The roof fell and the flames burst out with tenfold fury —a very short time and it was entirely down —Some buildings, which seemed in a measure attached by a wall or a garden next caught, and were also immediately destroyed. The occasional burning of the numerous cypress trees gave to the whole a very imposing effect, as the instant they caught fire, the flames mounted to their highest branches, and in some instances, a few seconds terminated what had, perhaps, for a century marked the peaceful grave of some zealous Mahometan In the same manner the minarets of the mosques would catch fire at their summits, the rest being stone, presenting a light like an immense torch reared among the scenes of ruin which were going on at their base.

About ten o'clock being apprehensive that one part of the fire was making towards the house of ——, my former place of observation, a party of us set out for it, and found that our fears were groundless. It had, indeed, towards sunset increased a little in that direction, but was now fast burning its way to the water at Tophana. The discharge of the cannon at the latter place only increased the solemnity of the whole; this measure was deemed expedient, as the fire was making rapid strides towards them The knowledge of a large quantity of gunpowder being kept here, of course excited a degree of anxiety for the event: however, after having secured about twenty lighter loads, the conflagration was so near, that the remainder was thrown into the sea, as well as a number of brass cannon, to prevent their being injured by the heat. The wind was now very light, and the destructive element took every thing in its way to the water's edge, when about twenty-two hours after its commencement having completely [illegible] at length burnt itself out.

The most extraordinary circumstance of this dreadful visitation is, that all the houses and property destroyed were Turkish! The moment the fire had reached the Christian quarter, the wind changed to the northward! The three fires then formed as it were a huge circle, and in a manner retracing their former steps destroyed whatever remained Even viewed by us, it is a most remarkable occurrence. It is asserted that the Sultan was in the house which I have denominated the immense pile of buildings, incog. during the morning There is a custom prevailing that from the moment he enters a house, it becomes his; but he gives up his right on quitting it, as he did in this case: so highly is the honor considered here, that the owner of the house is said to have expended £1500 to save it but it went at last I cannot give a just estimate of the number of buildings burned. There are about twenty-seven quarters or parishes A great proportion of the people, including many of the better sort, view this dreadful calamity as a judgment on them and the affair of Scio has been brought forcibly to their recollection. The women are loud in their complaints against the men. About midnight of the 5th, another fire took place in Constantinople, which consumed several large houses or conacks, (palaces) belonging to great Turks, and some other houses As there was no wind at the time, it soon burnt out"

Political.

Address.

To the democratic and independent republican citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg.

Fellow-Citizens —

Deeply impressed with the importance and urgency of the duties which have devolved upon us as a committee of correspondence, on behalf of the democratic and independent republican citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg, we have lost no time in organising ourselves and preparing for an active, and efficient prosecution of the measures, which are the object of our appointments.

The address adopted, and published by order of the meeting, at which we were appointed, presents in a very clear and satisfactory light, the relative merits of the two candidates who have been placed in nomination by the democratic party, the vast interests depending upon the result of the approaching election, and the powerful incentives to activity, vigilance and exertion, on the part of every friend to sound constitutional principles, and a pure administration of the government. Doubtless these considerations will have their due weight, and produce corresponding effects.

If additional motives were wanting to stimulate our efforts, they are to be found in the cordial and hearty manner, in which the people, in every section of the state, greet the nomination of Andrew Gregg; the long tried, well known, and faithful depository of public trust. The short time which has elapsed since his nomination, has sufficed to show, that the confidence and affections of the people centre in him Testimonials of public regard for him, and of sincere satisfaction at the prospect of his being elevated to the station of chief magistrate, multiply every hour; and from all quarters, the most cheering accounts are received of active and spirited preparation for his support

These manifestations of public sentiment, are sure presages of success, and triumph; and perhaps render it unnecessary for the committee to urge their fellow citizens forward, in a cause to the vigorous support of which, they are so powerfully impelled by their best feelings and dearest interests

It may not, however, be improper for the committee to caution the public against certain misrepresentations, which have been circulated, with a view to prejudice the election of the people's candidate.

It has been asserted that Andrew Gregg is, by birth a foreigner, in the 72d year of his age, and of infirm constitution. These statements are untrue. Though we might not deem Andrew Gregg less worthy of our suffrages even were he, as is alleged, a native of the isle that gave birth to Montgomery, yet the fact is, that he was born in our own state, near Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland. He has not yet completed the 65th year of his age; his health and constitution are good, and his faculties unimpaired, as is well known to every one having the pleasure of personal acquaintance or intercourse with him.

The committee assure their friends and fellow citizens, that they will at all times cheerfully and promptly communicate to them, all the information of a public and interesting nature that they may collect in the course of their official duties, and it will give them pleasure to receive from their friends throughout the state, such intelligence as their respective situations may enable them to furnish, in relation to the important objects of their appointment

THOMAS FORREST,
ROBERT M'MULLIN,
WM PIERSOL,
THOMAS SPARKS,
WM. BOYD,
THOMAS MAITLAND,
JOHN WURTS,
ALEXANDER COOK,
THOMAS L. BOILEAU,
LEWIS BUSH.

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Flax & Tow Linen
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June 7

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from *Levi Wilson's*, 5 miles west of Washington, Pennsylvania, TWO NEGRO MEN; one of them an uncommon straight, likely fellow, about 5 feet from 7 to 9 inches high, square shouldered, rather flat nose, and has every appearance of good disposition. He is about 22 years old, and has a stoppage in his speech; wore away a grey linsey roundabout, linen pantaloons, wool hat, and took with him a pair of grey cloth pantaloons, and had odd shoes one goes by the name of PAYTON; the other, by the name of WILLIAM, is rather spare and bow-legged, small eyes, sharp nose, is turning grey, and appears to be about 32 or 33 years old. He wore away a suit of homespun undyed linsey.—It is presumable they are still in the neighborhood of Washington, if not they will make for Virginia. The above reward will be paid to whomsoever may bring them to me, or my agent in Washington, Pa. or deposite them in jail so that I get them, or FIFTY DOLLARS for either of them.

If lodged in jail, information may be left with *John Fleming*, Innkeeper, Washington.

Thomas Talbot.

May 23, 1823—6t*

For Sale or Rent,

And immediate possession given,

All that valuable FARM,

Late the property of *John L. Glaser*, situate on the Butler Road, 3 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 150 acres, on which are erected a large and elegant

Mansion-House, Barns, Stables,

and suitable Out Houses, &c. &c. As this fine Farm is well known here, and persons at a distance, desirous of renting or purchasing, will no doubt examine it, a further description is thought unnecessary. The terms will be moderate, and payment, in case of sale, will be deferred to any reasonable time. The whole will be shown on application to Mr. Chambers, on the premises, or to either of the subscribers.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } *Trustees*
A. JOHNSTON, Jr.

Pittsburgh, Feb 5, 1823—tf

Valuable Lands FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN, situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270 in all containing one hundred and seventy acres of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE HOUSE, three stories high

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee

may 17

STOP THIEF!

Thirty Dollars Reward

ON the night of Tuesday the 10th inst. the House of the subscriber, known as the Lower Ferry near Steubenville, was entered and robbed of several articles, viz: 6 silver table spoons, with the letters S. C. engraved on the handles; 11 silver tea spoons, 5 marked as above, and 6 with the letters E. C.; a plated castor frame, with divisions for 8 bottles; a block tin tea pot; an old fashioned double cased silver watch; a pair of silver framed spectacles, with white glasses; a delf sugar bowl; and a girl's gingham frock It is supposed the thief went towards Pittsburgh The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the property, or $20 for the whole of the property, and in the same proportion for a part. Silversmiths and others are requested to be on their guard, as the property will doubtless be offered for sale.

Seth Clark

June 13,*

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer.

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. roll
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars.* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

The Subscribers,

HAVING been appointed by the court of Common Pleas, Trustees of John L. Glaser, an insolvent debtor, give notice to all persons indebted to the said J. L. Glaser, to make payment to them; and all persons having claims against the said Glaser, are desired to exhibit their accounts properly authenticated.

WM. HAYS,
GEORGE POE, Jr. } Trustees of
A JOHNSTON, Jr. } J. L. Glaser.

Pittsburgh, Feb 7.—tf.

Blank Summons & Executions,

For sale at this office

Foreign Intelligence.

London, April 24

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A private letter from Constantinople, dated March 10 1823, says:—"A curious paper is rumored to have been lately presented to the Sultan. I will detail the circumstances, though the whole is no doubt a political fudge got up in this city for the purpose of keeping the refractory in order; but an event which has since occurred has tended to give a degree of weight and veracity to this ridiculous story. But to the point: this paper or document is nothing less than a writing which was found by a guardian of the tomb at Mecca, to whom Mahomet appeared at midnight, whilst he was reading the Koran, near the tomb: after the prophet had made him understand the object of his appearance, by telling him how much the misconduct of his people had troubled him, he observed, that since the commencement of the late commotions, seventy thousand of his people had gone into the other world, out of which number only seven individuals had been found faithful;—that the remainder, by their neglect of prayers giving themselves up to luxurious pleasures, want of care of the poor, and indifference towards the Ullimahs, or heads of the Faith had thus forfeited his regard and intercession! The paper then continues deploring this fallen state of his flock, and predicting several events which are to occur—such as the disappearance of the sun the misconduct of the women, loss of the Koran and concludes with a mandate that this warning be copied and spread from city to city, and village to village throughout the Ottoman Empire This is likewise to have the double effect of giving fresh vigor to their endeavors to put down their enemies, a more rigid performance of their religious duties, as well as to keep them from molesting the unoffending. The guardian of the tomb was directed by Mahomet to forward the paper to the Sultan The event to which I alluded as giving weight to the foregoing curious circumstance, was the awful and destructive fire on the 1st of March, St. David's Day. While at breakfast that morning, we were informed a fire had broke out not very distant from the main street of Pera. As these things are of too frequent occurrence, we quietly finished our meal, and then went to a house in the neighborhood which overlooked the conflagration It had then burned about three quarters of an hour, being a quarter after nine o'clock, at which time I first saw it;—the wind was blowing nearly a gale from the south; the rapidity with which it was burning, made me conclude it would be an alarming fire, and my conjecture proved but too true. After watching its progress about an hour, and seeing Pera was not immediately endangered, I proceeded to our counting house; when I left my place of observation about fifty houses might have already taken fire At about four I went up to Pera, and from that until past five I watched the flames from my former observatory It was then raging in three different quarters, all a considerable distance from each other, which rendered it still more alarming Whilst here the wind became calmed, and flew round to the north, with a little breeze, just sufficient to fan the flames —About six, we dined; when I went above stairs after dinner then dark, our garret afforded view of two or three quarters where the fire raged a scene of awful grandeur was before me, which truly beggars description; darkness here rendered that which before was alarming, perfectly terrific! An immense pile of wood buildings, which I had accurately noticed before dinner, and which had escaped the devouring element, that had reduced all around it, was now in a great measure destroyed, and the remainder burning with astonishing rapidity The roof fell and the flames burst out with tenfold fury —a very short time and it was entirely down —Some buildings, which seemed in a measure attached by a wall or a garden next caught, and were also immediately destroyed. The occasional burning of the numerous cypress trees gave to the whole a very imposing effect, as the instant they caught fire, the flames mounted to their highest branches, and in some instances, a few seconds terminated what had, perhaps, for a century marked the peaceful grave of some zealous Mahometan In the same manner the minarets of the mosques would catch fire at their summits, the rest being stone, presenting a light like an immense torch reared among the scenes of ruin which were going on at their base.

About ten o'clock being apprehensive that one part of the fire was making towards the house of ———, my former place of observation, a party of us set out for it, and found that our fears were groundless It had, indeed, towards sunset increased a little in that direction, but was now fast burning its way to the water at Tophana. The discharge of the cannon at the latter place only increased the solemnity of the whole; this measure was deemed expedient, as the fire was making rapid strides towards them The knowledge of a large quantity of gunpowder being kept here, of course excited a degree of anxiety for the event: however, after having secured about twenty lighter loads, the conflagration was so near, that the remainder was thrown into the sea, as well as a number of brass cannon, to prevent their being injured by the heat. The wind was now very light, and the destructive element took every thing in its way to the water's edge, when about twenty-two hours after its commencement having completely baffled every human effort, it at length burnt itself out.

The most extraordinary circumstance of this dreadful visitation is, that all the houses and property destroyed were Turkish! The moment the fire had reached the Christian quarter, the wind changed to the northward! The three fires then formed as it were a huge circle, and in a manner retracing their former steps destroyed whatever remained Even viewed by us, it is a most remarkable occurrence. It is asserted that the Sultan was in the house which I have denominated the immense pile of buildings, incog. during the morning There is a custom prevailing that from the moment he enters a house, it becomes his; but he gives up his right on quitting it, as he did in this case: so highly is the honor considered here, that the owner of the house is said to have expended £1500 to save it but it went at last I cannot give a just estimate of the number of buildings burned. There are about twenty-seven quarters or parishes A great proportion of the people, including many of the better sort, view this dreadful calamity as a judgment on them and the affair of Scio has been brought forcibly to their recollection. The women are loud in their complaints against the men. About midnight of the 5th, another fire took place in Constantinople, which consumed several large houses or conacks, (palaces) belonging to great Turks, and some other houses As there was no wind at the time, it soon burnt out"

Political.

Address

To the democratic and independent republican citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg.

Fellow-Citizens —

Deeply impressed with the importance and urgency of the duties which have devolved upon us as a committee of correspondence, on behalf of the democratic and independent republican citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia friendly to the election of Andrew Gregg, we have lost no time in organising ourselves and preparing for an active, and efficient prosecution of the measures, which are the object of our appointments.

The address adopted, and published by order of the meeting, at which we were appointed, presents in a very clear and satisfactory light, the relative merits of the two candidates who have been placed in nomination by the democratic party, the vast interests depending upon the result of the approaching election, and the powerful incentives to activity, vigilance and exertion, on the part of every friend to sound constitutional principles, and a pure administration of the government. Doubtless these considerations will have their due weight, and produce corresponding effects.

If additional motives were wanting to stimulate our efforts, they are to be found in the cordial and hearty manner, in which the people, in every section of the state, greet the nomination of Andrew Gregg; the long tried, well known, and faithful depository of public trust. The short time which has elapsed since his nomination, has sufficed to show, that the confidence and affections of the people centre in him Testimonials of public regard for him, and of sincere satisfaction at the prospect of his being elevated to the station of chief magistrate, multiply every hour; and from all quarters, the most cheering accounts are received of active and spirited preparation for his support

These manifestations of public sentiment, are sure presages of success, and triumph; and perhaps render it unnecessary for the committee to urge their fellow citizens forward in a cause to the vigorous support of which, they are so powerfully impelled by their best feelings and dearest interests

It may not, however, be improper for the committee to caution the public against certain misrepresentations, which have been circulated, with a view to prejudice the election of the people's candidate.

It has been asserted that Andrew Gregg is, by birth a foreigner, in the 72d year of his age, and of infirm constitution. These statements are untrue. Though we might not deem Andrew Gregg less worthy of our suffrages even were he, as is alleged, a native of the isle that gave birth to Montgomery, yet the fact is, that he was born in our own state, near Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland. He has not yet completed the 65th year of his age; his health and constitution are good, and his faculties unimpaired, as is well known to every one having the pleasure of personal acquaintance or intercourse with him.

The committee assure their friends and fellow citizens, that they will at all times cheerfully and promptly communicate to them all the information of a public and interesting nature that they may collect in the course of their official duties, and it will give them pleasure to receive from their friends throughout the state, such intelligence as their respective situations may enable them to furnish, in relation to the important objects of their appointment

THOMAS FORREST,
ROBERT M'MULLIN,
WM PIERSOL,
THOMAS SPARKS,
WM. BOYD,
THOMAS MAITLAND,
JOHN WURTS,
ALEXANDER COOK,
THOMAS L. BOILEAU,
LEWIS RUSH.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1823.

☞ A meeting of Democratic Republicans of the city and county, friendly to the election of *ANDREW GREGG*, will be held at the house of Mr Grier, in Fifth-street, on Wednesday the 2d July next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

DELEGATE TICKET.

The Democratic Delegates of Allegheny County, have put the following ticket in nomination.

Governor.—John A. Shulze.

Assembly.—James S. Stevenson, colonel James Patterson, and John Brown.

Commissioner, (three years.)—David Coon, —*one year*, John Wilson of Elizabeth township.

Auditor.—James Fletcher.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SECTIONAL PARTIALITY.

Mr. Maclean,

The 87th number of the new series of the "PITTSBURGH GAZETTE," published on the 14th March, 1819, during the editorship of your predecessor, Mr. Neville, contained an editorial article on the subject of Appointments under the General Government, which excited considerable attention at the time of its publication. Some of the eastern papers justly appreciated the views of the Pittsburgh Editor, and took a warm and decided part with his complaints; a few of the ministerial Journals, however, undertook to deny some of the facts, but in so lame a manner as to only expose the feebleness of their cause; to bear them out, they were forced to assert that both Mr. Gallatin and the late John Graham, Esq. our minister to Brasil, were western citizens!

[illegible] to mind this subject, it is not [illegible] writer of this communication [illegible] the fostering of sectional [illegible] native, and an inhabitant of the western region of the union, he cannot but feel a degree of mortification, when he beholds the *exclusive* rule which has been adopted, and is persisted in, with such odious pertinacity, of confining appointments of every kind, to that portion of the union, lying East of the mountains, and ranging along the sea board from North to South. I do not pretend to fathom the cause of this restriction of executive smiles and favor; I do not care whether it proceeds, at Washington, from a contempt of western capacity, or from accident or indifference; the effect is the same, and every western citizen is bound to assert the equal claim and equal right of his portion of the United States; however pleasing it may be to the East to consider us, we ought to spurn at the idea of remaining in the situation of mere provinces. Is a Consul to be appointed to any part of the Globe?—the executive eye is immediately directed to some of our Athantic cities. Does a vacancy occur in the clerkships of any of the Departments of Government?—a branch of some rich northern or southern family is immediately transferred to it. Is a Secretary of Legation or Private Secretary to be attached to a foreign Embassy?—the idea of a western family being capable of producing a fit subject is hooted at.—Where the offices were located and created in the west, we might reasonably suppose that a different rule would have been pursued; but this has not been the case.—No Territorial Government west of the mountains has ever been filled by a western resident, except in the instance of Governor Clark, and he was certainly not selected from his being a western man, but as a reward for his intrepid services in the celebrated journey across the Continent of North America; every important or valuable office of Register or Receiver in the Territories has been distributed in the same manner.

To some persons who have not turned their attention to this subject it may not be uninteresting to give an idea of the value and extent of those situations from which the population of the west have been so studiously excluded, and those who think fairly on the subject, I believe will not hesitate to express their indignation at the silence which our western representation have uniformly preserved on this point; and I premise that under the term western country I include always the western part of Pennsylvania.

The first office in the union, next to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, is the Department of State; in this, including the Patent Office, there are 15 officers, whose salaries amount to 15,000 dollars per annum. There are 6 Secretaries of Legation; salary 12,000 dollars. In the Treasury Department there are 11 officers, salaries 12,260 dollars. In the two Controllers' there are 27 officers; salaries 35,500 dollars. In the five Auditors' offices, there 81 officers; salaries, 100,850 dollars. In the Treasurer's office there are 8 officers, salary 10,150 dollars. In the Register's office, there are 23 officers; salaries 26,150. In the General Land office, 27 officers; salaries, 26,415 dollars. Indian Trade Department, 8 officers, salaries, 15,560 dollars. To the Collectors of Customs and Light house Appointments, I do not object; the west have nothing to do with them. In the War Department, there are 20 officers; salaries, 23,400 dollars. In the Navy Department, there are 9 officers; salaries, 15,200 dollars. In this enumeration it will be seen that I have not counted any of the Secretaries, Ambassadors or Consuls,—of these last there are 6 drawing salaries of 14,000 dollars. Our Consuls generally are paid by fees of office, receiving no salary; but nevertheless the situations are honorable, and lead to business and wealth.

By this statement, then it will appear that besides Consuls, whom we have in every part almost of the commercial world, there are 235 minor offices, under the General Government, yielding salaries amounting in the aggregate to nearly 300,000 dollars. Now how are these offices distributed? not one to hold by the member of any Western family! In the list of officers, we find, occasionally affixed to their names, "from Ireland" "from England," &c. but *from the West, in no one instance.* Why then have we been so neglected? It cannot be from want of population; the western country, including the western counties of Virginia and Pennsylvania, contains upwards of 2,000,000 *free white inhabitants*, which is much more than one fourth of the whole number of whites in the United States. Is it from want of talents and capacity? But I am trespassing on your columns; if the subject, however, is not disagreeable, I may trouble you again.

GRAVIA MANENT.

Baltimore, June 17.

FROM MESURADO.—Captain Gold of the brig Alonzo, from St. Thomas, states, that he received the following information from an officer of the U. S. brig Enterprise: "The U. S ship Cyane, Capt. Spence, just arrived from the Coast of Africa, which place she left in January, had proceeded to Sierra Leone, hence to the American Colony at Mesurado, where she arrived about the first of April, and found the colonists in a wretched condition—they had not only been attacked by the natives, by which their numbers were greatly diminished, but were suffering for the want of materials for building a shelter from the open air. It was said to be more owing to good fortune than to their means of defence, that they were not all murdered by the savages who surrounded them—their defence against thousands being only two or three small cannon enclosed by a rail fence for a breast-work. Nothing could have been more seasonable than the arrival of Capt Spence, who furnished them with supplies of provisions and other necessary articles, and with arms and ammunition, built for them a very strong stone castle and mounted several guns; this, when he sailed, required only the exertions of the colonists for about two days to make it a complete defence from any attack of the natives. He also refitted the U. S schooner Augusta, and left her under the command of Lieut. Richard Dashiell, with instructions to afford every assistance to the colonists. The Cyane's crew, after leaving the Coast of Africa, became very sickly, a number of them died on the passage—several officers who were sick, we are happy to state, are now convalescent. The ship is at present in a healthy state. Captain Spence has been in ill health for several months—he will return to the United States immediately."

[*Morn Chron.*

MATANZAS.—Capt. Ham, of the brig Cuba, arrived at New York from Matanzas, states that an affray took place there on Sunday evening, the 25th of May, in consequence of some ill language given to a Spaniard by an American sailor, in a state of intoxication. The Spaniards to the number of about 100, attacked the Americans with clubs, sticks, stones, and every thing they could lay their hands on, and beat them most unmercifully. There were several boats' crews of the Americans.—Several American captains were knocked down and much injured, and were glad to make the best of their way on board their vessels. The rioters principally belonged to piratical vessels that were driven from the coast by Com. Porter, and were now committing depredations on shore.—*Morn Chron.*

From the Boston Patriot, June 14.

CONSPIRACY AT MANILLA.

By the Milton, capt. Smith, we learn that on the 29th of December, some papers were intercepted at Manilla, which led to the discovery of a conspiracy to murder all the European officers of the government in the Island. Fifteen of the principal inhabitants were taken from their beds by night, and sent on board the Spanish ship Victoria, under a strong guard of soldiers, and all their property seized by the Governor. This caused great alarm in Manilla. Many of the merchants and others sent their most valuable property on board the ships in the Harbor for their security. The plan of the conspirators was to have been put in execution on the 31st of December, and they had pledged themselves to each other by a solemn oath. Every thing was quiet when capt. Smith left.

Ireland.—The horrors of the South are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland, any scenes comparable to those which have been acted for the last three or four months in Cork and Limerick. Even in the rebellion of 1798, there were not, we are almost convinced, during its entire continuance, so many houses burnt; and though more property must have been destroyed throughout the whole kingdom, yet certainly no two counties have suffered so severely as Cork and Limerick are doing at this moment.

On Tuesday the 10th ult. during the session of the Court of Common Pleas in Moore County, North Carolina, when the magistrates were assembled to elect a sheriff and other county officers, and a crowd of persons were present to witness the result, an alarming accident occurred. After the votes were all given in, the presiding magistrate demanded in an authoritative tone 'are you all ready?' when the principal beam which supported the floor of the Court House gave way and the floor broke through precipitating them about twelve feet to the ground—many were seriously wounded but fortunately no lives were lost.

Extraordinary instance of Longevity.—Died at the Hope Estate, in Jamaica, on the 31st of May, 1819, a man of the name of Roger Hope Elleston, aged upwards of 140 years. He could not tell how long it was that he had ceased to work, but he knew it was a great many years; he had never drank rum or any other spirit, in the whole course of his life. Thrown a strong man, till six feet he height, and of great vigor and activity. He was baptized, at his particular desire not many weeks before his death.

Political.

From the Chester county Village Record.

Mr. Johnson having refused to publish the proceedings of the Democratic Republican citizens of this county, they appear in the Record. The meeting, we understand, was numerously attended, and consisted of many of the most respectable Democratic citizens in Chester county. Nine-tenths of those who took part in the meeting, were the friends of William Findlay, in 1817 and 1820. Gen. JAMES STEELE, the Chairman of the meeting, and JOHN DUER, Esq. the Secretary, are too well known for talents and standing with the Democratic party, and in the community at large, to need any commendatory remarks from us. The address is manly and sensible; and the proceeding breathe a spirit of pure patriotism.

Democratic Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Republicans of the County of Chester, convened at the house of James Best, in the township of Westfallowfield, on the 13th June, 1823, agreeably to a call of Democratic Republicans heretofore made, Gen. JAMES STEELE was called to the Chair, and JOHN DUER appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, on motion, it was resolved that a committee of four be appointed to draft an address and resolutions, for the consideration of the meeting—and Doct. Samuel M'Clean, Doct. Josiah Ankrim, John Markey and William Parke, were appointed a Committee for that purpose: who, after due deliberation, reported the following address and resolutions, which were cheerfully and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

ADDRESS.

An important Election is approaching—the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth is to be elected—the rights of the people, and the assumptions of the Democratic members of the Legislature, are at issue—much excitement has been brought into action on this very important subject—coolness and candor—free interchange of opinion, and a dispassionate examination of all its bearings, are extremely essential, that just and judicious conclusions may be drawn, which may lead us in a correct line of conduct.

This meeting believes it is not called upon to discuss whether it was proper to adopt the federal Constitution, politic to sanction Jay's Treaty, or expedient to declare the late war: these are questions which have long since been decided by the constituted authorities; and it is left for impartial history to declare whether these decisions were the result of rashness and folly, or the dictates of sound reason and political experience. These are subjects upon which we all hold our own individual opinions; and we believe the part we now take in the great question which at this time agitates the state, is not calculated to alter them—but we believe they are made use of for the purpose of exciting prejudice, and drawing away the attention from what ought to be, and certainly are, the only true and legitimate subjects of discussion, viz:—First, whether it is proper and just for members of the legislature, on their own authority, and without any power delegated to them from the party to which they belong, to repeal the regulations and laws of that party. Second, If, by an unauthorized assumption of power, they exert an undue and improper influence in effecting the nomination of a member of their own body, whether such a nomination is binding on the members of their own party? We believe that a fair, impartial, and unvarnished statement of facts, will unequivocally demonstrate that the Democratic members of the Legislature, last winter, did usurp a power not delegated by the people—that the measure was contrary to public expectation—obnoxious to public opinion, and inconsistent with our pure Democratic Republican institutions. We also believe that it is not uncharitable to declare, and we think the sequel will show it, that this gross usurpation was not promoted by a desire for the people's good, but by sinister and selfish motives of political intrigue. It is well known that the Democrtic Convention which met at Lewistown in 1820, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, did recommend that the next convention which should be held for the same purpose, should meet at the same place.—This recommendation was certainly a law of the Democratic party until regularly repealed. How was this repeal to be effected? Most assuredly not by the unauthorized act of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The repeal, then, could be effected with safety to the harmony of the Democratic party only by one of two ways—First, By the deliberately expressed wish of the people in county meetings—or, Second, By a future Convention. But instead of either of those ways, the members of the Legislature met in caucus, and declared the place of holding the next convention should be Harrisburgh, and the time, when the Legislature was in session; and further, under certain circumstances, that members of the Legislature SHOULD be members of the convention. Here was a bold political manœuvre. It is undoubtedly unique in the history of the political transactions of any Republic.

Every Democratic Republican in this county, so far as our knowledge extends, was amazed, dissatisfied, and anticipated the most disastrous consequences as the result of so unauthorized a measure.

For men to occupy the ground in this way from which public opinion had driven them three years since, without the approbation of a single county meeting, or even the suggestion of a public newspaper, was considered as unwarrantable usurpation, involving principles purely aristocratical, and at wide variance with the established principles of sound democracy. Such, we confidently affirm, and we do it without fear of contradiction, was the general impression. Democracy is still a beloved name—its principles are the principles of the institutions of our country—and its friends were unwilling to arraign the motives of those they considered its advocates.

Harmony, concert, and success, were the objects of the supporters of sound democracy—and in their anxiety to promote these they were willing to veil the error, hoping that the liberty which was granted would not be abused and rendered subservient to plans which effected the nomination of an inefficient and obscure member of the same legislature which had previously taken such unwarrantable steps. Such has been the course of proceeding which has driven us to the extremity in which we are placed: And although there are those who appear determined to rob us of the name of Democracy, we are still determined to support, cherish, and defend its principles.

To prove that the members of the Legislature did exert an undue influence to procure a nomination of a member of their own body, it is believed a simple statement of a few facts will be sufficient.

1st. John Andrew Shulze was entirely unknown to nine tenths of the people of Pennsylvania, and although good opportunities have been afforded him, he has neither talents nor information by which he could make himself known.

2d. If the candidates were John Andrew Shulze and George Bryan, and the electors Democratic Republicans alone, Mr. Bryan would receive four-fifths of all the votes in the state.

3d. Mr. Bryan was recommended by at least fifteen counties, when John Andrew Shulze was only noticed by at most two counties.

4th. In the first day's balloting in the convention at Harrisburgh, Mr. Bryan had a large majority over Mr. Shulze; and the latter gentleman's nomination could be effected only by a most wonderful and singular compromise of interest, which compromise could not be effected until after a night's adjournment.

5th. That great pains were taken, and unfair means used by members of the Legislature, to give a false coloring to many of the circumstances of Mr. Bryan's public life—which induced many of his friends to abandon him, and support Mr. Shulze.

Therefore, Resolved—That we will use all honorable and energetic means in our power to effect the election of Andrew Gregg, the Lewistown candidate for Governor—

Because we believe him to be a man of inflexible integrity, possessing those essential qualifications which renders him in an eminent degree, suitable for an impartial, independent and vigilant Magistrate—

Because, That he was nominated by a numerous and respectable convention, not controlled by legislative interference, nor private intrigue—

Because, That, as a public servant, he has served the people of this commonwealth in various and important situations with fidelity, ability, and without reproach—and because he is one of those honest statesmen in whom the venerable Jefferson did confide—

Resolved, That we will exert every honorable means in our power to oppose the election of the caucus candidate J. A. Shulze—

Because he was nominated by a convention constituted by a legislative caucus; contrary to the solemn resolutions of the Democratic party, clearly expressed by their delegates assembled at the Lewistown convention of 1820, and which were unwarrantably abrogated by the Democratic members of the last Legislature, with the sole view, as is evident, to effect his nomination contrary to the express sentiments of a great proportion of the Democratic party, whose wishes and desires were in favor of another candidate, possessing manly firmness, superior talents, and experience in the concerns of the state and possessing strict integrity, unrelaxing industry, and having, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the whole Democratic party.

Because that we have proof, from the best authority, a respectable and numerous meeting held in the county of his residence, that he is destitute of genius and those mental acquirements, which it is imperiously necessary the Chief Magistrate of the respectable state of Pennsylvania should possess—

Because, under these circumstances we believe that he will be compelled to act under the control and direction of an ambitious and intriguing junto, without regard to the interests of the community over which he presides.

Resolved That we view with marked reprobation any interference of the members of the Legislature in the nomination of a candidate for Chief Magistrate. Delegates elected by the people to meet in convention, at a place distant from the seat of government, is the true and legitimate source of nomination. The nominations heretofore made through Legislative interference, were improper and contrary to the spirit of our constitution—inasmuch as it was virtually wresting from the people a right not delegated: Therefore we invite all classes of citizens, to unite with us in endeavors to eradicate the increasing evil, before it becomes too confirmed, by giving their votes to Andrew Gregg, in opposition to J. Andrew Shulze, the Legislative candidate.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence of three be appointed to correspond with similar committees which may be appointed in other parts of the state, on the subject of the approaching election—and to call such other meetings of the people of Chester county, as may be deemed necessary to promote the election of Andrew Gregg as Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That Dr. Samuel M'Clean, James Monaghan, and John Duer, be the Committee of Correspondence, agreeably to the resolution aforesaid.

Resolved, That we view with contempt the uncandid measures pursued in pulling down and destroying our handbills, circulated with laudable and honest views—these are acts, an honorable honest man, of any party, would not descend to commit.

Resolved, That we view with disapprobation the extraordinary conduct of the Editor of the "American Republican," displayed in refusing to publish in his paper, a notice signed by many respectable Democrats, calling a meeting of citizens on an important occasion.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the favorable to free election, be requested to publish them.

JAMES STEELE, Chairman.
Attest, JOHN DUER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

In this county the following notice is given

Democratic Republican Meeting.

In discharge of the trust confided to us by a democratic republican meeting, by which we were appointed a committee of vigilance, we respectfully recommend to the democratic republicans of Washington county opposed to the members of the legislature assuming the power of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, and who are in favor of the election of the regularly nominated democratic republican candidate ANDREW GREGG, to meet at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday the 25th day of June inst. at the house of John Dagg, in the borough of Washington, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed most suitable for sustaining the cause of democracy.

Alex'r Murdoch — *A. Lyle*
Abraham Vanvoorhees — *Th Vennum*,
Walter Craig, — *J. Pollock, Jr.*
William Carter, — *Joseph Barr.*

June 4th, 1823.

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice—that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Fayette for the benefit of the laws passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed the first Monday of August next for the hearing of me and my creditors at which you may attend if you think proper.

William Paull.

Uniontown, June 20, 1823.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage.

May 2—3m

To the Freemen of Allegheny County.

CITIZENS, I HAVE thought it my duty, to make known to you, that I am desirous of being elected commissioner of Allegheny County and solicit your votes, at the election, on the second Tuesday of October next. That I make known to you, that I planned and pointed out to the cabinet at Washington city, and to Commodore's Perry and M'Donnough the plan to capture the British fleets on both Lakes, which took place the 10th of September, 1813 and the 11th of September 1814. That I came to Pittsburgh the summer of 1810, from Washington city, that previous to my leaving there, I planned an intrigue, with a gentleman that was in great confidence with the British minister —— Jackson, That the "orders in council" I considered was an act of war—and would produce one. That I remember the privations, which the people submitted to through the revolutionary war. The declaration of independence, the taking out of the court-house, and state-house, Philadelphia, the *King's coat of arms* on the 4th of July 1776 committing them to the fire on the hill Market and Front streets, and the Congress who declared independence, went in a body the Sunday following to the Market-street Church, invoking the God of battles to aid them in their claim.—That the time of the late war I wrote to New-York city, and brought out Mr. French steam enginier, advised him to go to Brownsville, where he succeeded in building steam boats which saved New-Orleans from falling into the hand of the British army throwing in supplies of military stores. That I hope I have "proved myself the man of the people." doing all the good I could, and in a great many other things, which would be too extensive to state—and am your fellow citizen.

Robert Smith, printer.

His brother Typos, in the Counties adjoining, will give this a few insertions.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.

Bank of U. S. and Branches,	par
Philad. Banks,	do
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do
Easton	do
Germantown,	do
Montgomery Co.	do
Chester, w. Chester	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do
Harrisburgh,	do
Bucks County	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.
Brownsville,	1
Northampton,	do
N Hope Bridge Co.	
Swatara,	1
York bank,	do
Chambersburgh,	do
Greensburgh,	1
Gettysburgh,	1
Susq. Bridge Co.	do
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2
F. Bk. of Reading,	1
Beaver.	40
Meadville	37½
Washington,	33
Milton,	20
Huntingdon,	12½
Centre,	do

Ohio.

Bank of Steubenvl.	1
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do
Mount Pleasant,	do
western Reserve,	2
St. Clairsville,	2
Bank of Chilicothe,	2
Lancaster,	2
Marietta,	2
Columbus,	2
Zanesville Canal,	50
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20
Portsmouth,	12½
Dayton,	10
Hamilton,	50
Canton,	8
New Lisbon,	50
Xenia,	20

Kentucky.

State Bk & Bran.	65
Maysville,	2

Indiana.

State Bank at Vin.	
Branch at Brookvl.	
Do. at Corydon,	
Do. at Vevay,	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50

Illinois.

Bank of Illinois	

Missouri.

Bank of Missouri at St. Louis	

Tennessee.

State bk. and Bran.	50
Nashville bank,	do

Michigan Ter.

Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15

N. Carolina.

State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	1
Newbern, $5 & up.	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do

S. Carolina.

Charleston $5 & up.	4½

Rhode-Island.

Providence banks,	3
Washington bank at Westerly,	3
Phœnix bank at do.	3
New England Commercial bank	
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4

Vermont.

Burlington,	

N. Hampshire.

Generally	

New York.

City banks,	par
Troy and Albany	1½dis.
Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Newburgh,	2
Orange County,	do
Catskill,	do
Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Middle District,	do
Auburn,	do
Geneva,	do
Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Chenango,	2
Utica bank & Bran.	2
Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Do. at Canandaigua,	2
Plattsburgh,	3

Maryland.

Baltimore City banks,	par
City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
George's County,	2
Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Westminster,	do
Hagerstown,	do
Williamsport,	do

New Jersey.

State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Trenton bank,	do
N. Brunswick bank	2dis
State bank at Tren.	do
Mount Holly,	1
Camden,	do
Cumberland,	1½ dis.
Newark Insurance,	do
State bk. at Morris,	do
Ditto at Elizabeth.	do
Sussex,	do
Patterson bank	1

Delaware.

Bank of Delaware.	par
Wilmington & Bran.	do
Com. Bank Del.	do
Farm. Bank Del.	do
Bran. at New Castle,	do
Do. at Wilmington,	do
Do. at Georgetown,	do

Dist. Columbia.

Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Union bk. Alexand.	do
Bank of Potomack,	do
Do. Alexandria,	do
Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do

Virginia.

Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Morgantown and South Branch,	
N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Charlestow'n	

Georgia.

State banks, generally, $5 and up.	10

Connecticut.

Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bridgeport,	2 dis.
Middletown bank	2
Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Derby bank,	do

Massachusets.

Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Springfield,	3 dis.
Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Salem,	do
Worcester,	do
Other Massachusetts notes,	do

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1823.

☞ A meeting of Democratic Republicans of the city and county, friendly to the election of *ANDREW GREGG*, will be held at the house of Mr Grier, in Fifth-street, on Wednesday the 2d July next, at 6 o'clock P. M.

DELEGATE TICKET.

The Democratic Delegates of Allegheny County, have put the following ticket in nomination.

Governor.—John A. Shulze.

Assembly—James S. Stevenson, colonel James Patterson, and John Brown.

Commissioner, (three years.)—David Coon, —*one year*, John Wilson of Elizabeth township

Auditor.—James Fletcher.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SECTIONAL PARTIALITY.

Mr. Maclean,

The 87th number of the new series of the "PITTSBURGH GAZETTE," published on the 16th March, 1819, during the editorship of your predecessor, Mr. Neville, contained an editorial article on the subject of Appointments under the General Government, which excited considerable attention at the time of its publication. Some of the eastern papers justly appreciated the views of the Pittsburgh Editor, and took a warm and decided part with his complaints; a few of the ministerial Journals, however, undertook to deny some of the facts, but in so lame a manner as to only expose the feebleness of their cause; to bear them out, they were forced to assert that both Mr. Gallatin and the late John Graham, Esq. our minister to Brazil, were western citizens!

[illegible] to mind this subject, it is not [illegible] writer of this communication [illegible] the fostering of sectional [illegible] a native, and an inhabitant of the western region of the union, he cannot but feel a degree of mortification, when he beholds the *exclusive* rule which has been adopted, and is persisted in, with such odious pertinacity, of confining appointments of every kind, to that portion of the union, lying East of the mountains, and ranging along the sea board from North to South. I do not pretend to fathom the cause of this restriction of executive smiles and favor; I do not care whether it proceeds, at Washington, from a contempt of western capacity, or from accident or indifference; the effect is the same, and every western citizen is bound to assert the equal claim and equal right of his portion of the United States; however pleasing it may be to the East so to consider us, we ought to spurn at the idea of remaining in the situation of mere provinces. Is a Consul to be appointed to any part of the Globe?—the executive eye is immediately directed to some of our Atlantic cities. Does a vacancy occur in the clerkships of any of the Departments of Government?—a branch of some rich northern or southern family is immediately transferred to it. Is a Secretary of Legation or Private Secretary to be attached to a foreign Embassy?—the idea of a western family being capable of producing a fit subject is hooted at.—Where the offices were located and created in the west, we might reasonably suppose that a different rule would have been pursued; but this has not been the case.—No Territorial Government west of the mountains has ever been filled by a western resident, except in the instance of Governor Clark, and he was certainly not selected from his being a western man, but as a reward for his intrepid services in the celebrated journey across the Continent of North America; every important or valuable office of Register or Receiver in the Territories has been distributed in the same manner.

To some persons who have not turned their attention to this subject it may not be uninteresting to give an idea of the value and extent of those situations from which the population of the west have been so studiously excluded, and those who think fairly on the subject, I believe will not hesitate to express their indignation at the silence which our western representation have uniformly preserved on this point; and I premise that under the term western country I include always the western part of Pennsylvania.

The first office in the union, next to the Presidency and Vice Presidency, is the Department of State; in this, including the Patent Office, there are 15 officers, whose salaries amount to 15,000 dollars per annum. There are 6 Secretaries of Legation; salary 12,000 dollars. In the Treasury Department there are 11 officers, salaries 12,260 dollars. In the two Controllers' there are 27 officers; salaries 35,500 dollars In the five Auditors' offices, there 81 officers; salaries, 100,850 dollars. In the Treasurer's office there are 8 officers, salary 10,150 dollars. In the Register's office, there are 23 officers; salaries 26,150. In the General Land office, 27 officers; salaries, 26,415 dollars. Indian Trade Department, 8 officers, salaries, 13,550 dollars. To the Collectors of Customs and Light house Appointments, I do not object; the west have nothing to do with them In the War Department, there are 20 officers; salaries, 23,400 dollars. In the Navy Department, there are 9 officers; salaries 15,200 dollars. In this enumeration it will be seen that I have not counted any of the Secretaries, Ambassadors or Consuls,—of these last there are 6 drawing salaries of 14,000 dollars Our Consuls generally are paid by fees of office, receiving no salary; but nevertheless the situations are honorable, and lead to business and wealth.

By this statement, then it will appear that besides Consuls, whom we have in every part almost of the commercial world, there are 235 minor offices, under the General Government, yielding salaries amounting in the aggregate to nearly 300,000 dollars. Now how are these offices distributed? *not one is held by the member of any Western family?* In the list of officers, we find, occasionally affixed to their names, "from Ireland" "from England," &c. but *from the West, in no one instance* Why then have we been so neglected? It cannot be from want of population; the western country, including the western counties of Virginia and Pennsylvania, contains upwards of 2,000,000 *free white inhabitants*, which is much more than one fourth of the whole number of whites in the United States. Is it from want of talents and capacity? But I am trespassing on your columns; if the subject, however, is not disagreeable, I may trouble you again.

GRAVIA MANENT.

Baltimore, June 17.

FROM MESURADO.—Captain Gold of the brig Alonzo, from St. Thomas, states, that he received the following information from an officer of the U. S. brig Enterprize: "The U. S ship Cyane, Capt Spence, just arrived from the Coast of Africa, which place she left in January, had proceeded to Sierra Leone, hence to the American Colony at Mesurado, where she arrived about the first of April, and found the colonists in a wretched condition—they had not only been attacked by the natives, by which their numbers were greatly diminished, but were suffering for the want of materials for building a shelter from the open air. It was said to be more owing to good fortune than to their means of defence, that they were not all murdered by the savages who surrounded them—their defence against thousands being only two or three small cannon enclosed by a rail fence for a breast-work. Nothing could have been more seasonable than the arrival of Capt Spence, who furnished them with supplies of provisions and other necessary articles, and with arms and ammunition, built for them a very strong stone castle and mounted several guns; this, when he sailed, required only the exertions of the colonists for about two days to make it a complete defence from any attack of the natives. He also refitted the U. S schooner Augusta, and left her under the command of Lieut. Richard Dashiell, with instructions to afford every assistance to the colonists. The Cyane's crew, after leaving the Coast of Africa, became very sickly, a number of them died on the passage—several officers who were sick, we are happy to state, are now convalescent. The ship is at present in a healthy state. Captain Spence has been in ill health for several months—he will return to the United States immediately."

[*Morn Chron.*

MATANZAS.—Capt. Ham, of the brig Cuba, arrived at New York from Matanzas, states that an affray took place there on Sunday evening, the 25th of May, in consequence of some ill language given to a Spaniard by an American sailor, in a state of intoxication. The Spaniards to the number of about 100, attacked the Americans with clubs, sticks, stones, and every thing they could lay their hands on, and beat them most unmercifully. There were several boats' crews of the Americans.—Several American captains were knocked down and much injured, and were glad to make the best of their way on board their vessels. The rioters principally belonged to piratical vessels that were driven from the coast by Com Porter, and were now committing depredations on shore.—*Morn Chron.*

From the Boston Patriot, June 14.

CONSPIRACY AT MANILLA.

By the Milton, capt. Smith, we learn that on the 29th of December, some papers were intercepted at Manilla, which led to the discovery of a conspiracy to murder all the European officers of the government in the Island Fifteen of the principal inhabitants were taken from their beds by night, and sent on board the Spanish ship Victoria, under a strong guard of soldiers, and all their property seized by the Governor. This caused great alarm in Manilla. Many of the merchants and others sent their most valuable property on board the ships in the Harbor for their security The plan of the conspirators was to have been put in execution on the 31st of December, and they had pledged themselves to each other by a solemn oath. Every thing was quiet when capt. Smith left.

Ireland.—The horrors of the South are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland, any scenes comparable to those which have been acted for the last three or four months in Cork and Limerick. Even in the rebellion of 1798, there were not, we are almost convinced, during its entire continuance, so many houses burnt; and though more property must have been destroyed throughout the whole kingdom, yet certainly no two counties have suffered so severely as Cork and Limerick are doing at this moment.

On Tuesday the 10th ult. during the session of the Court of Common Pleas in Moore County, North Carolina, when the magistrates were assembled to elect a sheriff and other county officers, and a crowd of persons were present to witness the result, an alarming accident occurred. After the votes were all given in, the presiding magistrate demanded in an authoritative tone 'are you all ready?' when the principal beam which supported the floor of the Court House gave way and the floor broke through precipitating them about twelve feet to the ground—many were seriously wounded but fortunately no lives were lost.

Extraordinary instance of Longevity.—Died at the Hope Estate, in Jamaica, on the 31st of May, 1819, a man of the name of Roger Hope Elleston, aged upwards of 140 years. He could not tell how long it was that he had ceased to work, but he knew it was a great many years; he had never drank rum or any other spirit, in the whole course of his life. He was a strong man; full six feet in height, and of great vigor and activity. He was baptised, at his particular desire not many weeks before his death.

Political.

From the Chester county Village Record.

Mr. Johnson having refused to publish the proceedings of the Democratic Republican citizens of this county, they appear in the Record. The meeting, we understand, was numerously attended, and consisted of many of the most respectable Democratic citizens in Chester county. Nine-tenths of those who took part in the meeting, were the friends of William Findlay, in 1817 and 1820. Gen. JAMES STEELE, the Chairman of the meeting, and JOHN DUER, Esq. the Secretary, are too well known for talents and standing with the Democratic party, and in the community at large, to need any commendatory remarks from us. The address is manly and sensible; and the proceeding breathe a spirit of pure patriotism.

Democratic Meeting.

At a large and respectable meeting of Democratic Republicans of the County of Chester, convened at the house of James Best, in the township of Westfallowfield, on the 13th June, 1823, agreeably to a call of Democratic Republicans heretofore made, Gen. JAMES STEELE was called to the Chair, and JOHN DUER appointed Secretary.

Whereupon, on motion, it was resolved that a committee of four be appointed to draft an address and resolutions, for the consideration of the meeting—and Doct. Samuel M'Clean, Doct. Josiah Ankrim, John Markey and William Parke, were appointed a Committee for that purpose who, after due deliberation, reported the following address and resolutions, which were cheerfully and unanimously adopted by the meeting.

ADDRESS.

An important Election is approaching—the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth is to be elected—the rights of the people, and the assumptions of the Democratic members of the Legislature, are at issue—much excitement has been brought into action on this very important subject—coolness and candor—free interchange of opinion, and a dispassionate examination of all its bearings, are extremely essential, that just and judicious conclusions may be drawn, which may lead us in a correct line of conduct.

This meeting believes it is not called upon to discuss whether it was proper to adopt the federal Constitution, politic to sanction Jay's Treaty, or expedient to declare the late war: these are questions which have long since been decided by the constituted authorities; and it is left for impartial history to declare whether these decisions were the result of rashness and folly, or the dictates of sound reason and political experience These are subjects upon which we all hold our own individual opinions; and we believe the part we now take in the great question which at this time agitates the state, is not calculated to alter them—but we believe they are made use of for the purpose of exciting prejudice, and drawing away the attention from what ought to be, and certainly are, the only true and legitimate subjects of discussion, viz:—First, whether it is proper and just for members of the legislature, on their own authority, and without any power delegated to them from the party to which they belong, to repeal the regulations and laws of that party. Second, If, by an unauthorized assumption of power, they exert an undue and improper influence in effecting the nomination of a member of their own body, whether such a nomination is binding on the members of their own party? We believe that a fair, impartial, and unvarnished statement of facts, will unequivocally demonstrate that the Democratic members of the Legislature, last winter, did usurp a power not delegated by the people—that the measure was contrary to public expectation—obnoxious to public opinion, and inconsistent with our pure Democratic Republican institutions. We also believe that it is not uncharitable to declare, and we think the sequel will show it, that this gross usurpation was not promoted by a desire for the people's good, but by sinister and selfish motives of political intrigue. It is well known that the Democrtic Convention which met at Lewistown in 1820, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, did recommend that the next convention which should be held for the same purpose, should meet at the same place.—This recommendation was certainly a law of the Democratic party until regularly repealed How was this repeal to be effected? Most assuredly not by the unauthorized act of the Democratic members of the Legislature The repeal, then, could be effected with safety to the harmony of the Democratic party only by one of two ways—First, By the deliberately expressed wish of the people in county meetings—or, Second, By a future Convention. But instead of either of those ways, the members of the Legislature met in caucus, and declared the place of holding the next convention should be Harrisburgh, and the time, when the Legislature was in session; and further, under certain circumstances, that members of the Legislature SHOULD be members of the convention. Here was a bold political manœuvre. It is undoubtedly unique in the history of the political transactions of any Republic.

Every Democratic Republican in this county, so far as our knowledge extends, was amazed, dissatisfied, and anticipated the most disastrous consequences as the result of so unauthorized a measure.

For men to occupy the ground in this way from which public opinion had driven them three years since, without the approbation of a single county meeting, or even the suggestion of a public newspaper, was considered as unwarrantable usurpation, involving principles purely aristocratical, and at wide variance with the established principles of sound democracy. Such, we confidently affirm, and we do it without fear of contradiction, was the general impression. Democracy is still a beloved name—its principles are the principles of the institutions of our country—and its friends were unwilling to arraign the motives of those they considered its advocates.

Harmony, concert, and success, were the objects of the supporters of sound democracy—and in their anxiety to promote these they were willing to veil the error, hoping that the liberty which was granted would not be abused and rendered subservient to plans which effected the nomination of an inefficient and obscure member of the same legislature which had previously taken such unwarrantable steps. Such has been the course of proceeding which has driven us to the extremity in which we are placed: And although there are those who appear determined to rob us of the name of Democracy, we are still determined to support, cherish, and defend its principles.

To prove that the members of the Legislature did exert an undue influence to procure a nomination of a member of their own body, it is believed a simple statement of a few facts will be sufficient.

1st. John Andrew Shulze was entirely unknown to nine tenths of the people of Pennsylvania, and although good opportunities have been afforded him, he has neither talents nor information by which he could make himself known.

2d. If the candidates were John Andrew Shulze and George Bryan, and the electors Democratic Republicans alone, Mr. Bryan would receive four-fifths of all the votes in the state.

3d. Mr. Bryan was recommended by at least fifteen counties, when John Andrew Shulze was only noticed by at most two counties.

4th. In the first day's balloting in the convention at Harrisburgh, Mr. Bryan had a large majority over Mr. Shulze; and the latter gentleman's nomination could be effected only by a most wonderful and singular compromise of interest, which compromise could not be effected until after a night's adjournment.

5th. That great pains were taken, and unfair means used by members of the Legislature, to give a false coloring to many of the circumstances of Mr. Bryan's public life—which induced many of his friends to abandon him, and support Mr. Shulze

Therefore, Resolved—That we will use all honorable and energetic means in our power to effect the election of Andrew Gregg, the Lewistown candidate for Governor—

Because we believe him to be a man of inflexible integrity, possessing those essential qualifications which renders him in an eminent degree, suitable for an impartial, independent and vigilant Magistrate—

Because, That he was nominated by a numerous and respectable convention, not controlled by legislative interference, nor private intrigue—

Because, That, as a public servant, he has served the people of this commonwealth in various and important situations with fidelity, ability, and without reproach—and because he is one of those honest statesmen in whom the venerable Jefferson did confide—

Resolved, That we will exert every honorable means in our power to oppose the election of the caucus candidate J. A. Shulze—

Because he was nominated by a convention constituted by a legislative caucus; contrary to the solemn resolutions of the Democratic party, clearly expressed by their delegates assembled at the Lewistown convention of 1820, and which were unwarrantably abrogated by the Democratic members of the last Legislature, with the sole view, as is evident, to effect his nomination contrary to the express sentiments of a great proportion of the Democratic party, whose wishes and desires were in favor of another candidate, possessing manly firmness, superior talents, and experience in the concerns of the state and possessing strict integrity, unrelaxing industry, and having, in an eminent degree, the confidence of the whole Democratic party.

Because that we have proof, from the best authority, a respectable and numerous meeting held in the county of his residence, that he is destitute of genius and those mental acquirements, which it is imperiously necessary the Chief Magistrate of the respectable state of Pennsylvania should possess—

Because, under these circumstances we believe that he will be compelled to act under the control and direction of an ambitious and intriguing junto, without regard to the interests of the community over which he presides.

Resolved That we view with marked reprobation any interference of the members of the Legislature in the nomination of a candidate for Chief Magistrate. Delegates elected by the people to meet in convention, at a place distant from the seat of government, is the true and legitimate source of nomination. The nominations heretofore made through Legislative interference, were improper and contrary to the spirit of our constitution—inasmuch as it was virtually wresting from the people a right not delegated: Therefore we invite all classes of citizens, to unite with us in endeavors to eradicate the increasing evil, before it becomes too confirmed, by giving their votes to Andrew Gregg, in opposition to J. Andrew Shulze, the Legislative candidate.

Resolved, That a Committee of Correspondence of three be appointed to correspond with similar committees which may be appointed in other parts of the state on the subject of the approaching election—and to call such other meetings of the people of Chester county, as may be deemed necessary to promote the election of Andrew Gregg as Chief Magistrate

Resolved, That Dr. Samuel M'Clean, James Monaghan, and John Duer be the Committee of Correspondence, agreeably to the resolution aforesaid

Resolved, That we view with contempt the uncandid measures pursued in pulling down and destroying our handbills, circulated with laudable and honest views—these are acts, an honorable honest man, of any party, would not descend to commit

Resolved, That we view with disapprobation the extraordinary conduct of the Editor of the "American Republican," displayed in refusing to publish in his paper, a notice signed by many respectable Democrats, calling a meeting of citizens on an important occasion

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the editors of newspapers throughout the state, favorable to free election, be requested to publish them.

JAMES STEELE, Chairman.

Attest, JOHN DUER, Secretary.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

In this county the following notice is given

Democratic Republican Meeting.

In discharge of the trust confided to us by a democratic republican meeting, by which we were appointed a committee of vigilance, we respectfully recommend to the democratic republicans of Washington county opposed to the members of the legislature assuming the power of nominating a candidate for the office of Governor, and who are in favor of the election of the regularly nominated democratic republican candidate ANDREW GREGG to meet at 12 o'clock, noon on Wednesday the 25th day of June inst. at the house of John Dagg, in the borough of Washington, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may be deemed most suitable for sustaining the cause of democracy.

Alex'r Murdoch	*A. Lyle*
Abraham Vanvoorhees,	*Th Vennum,*
Walter Craig,	*J Pollock, Jr.*
William Carter,	*Joseph Barr.*

June 4th, 1823.

To my Creditors.

TAKE notice—that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Fayette for the benefit of the laws passed for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said court have appointed the first Monday of August next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the court house in Uniontown, when and where you may attend if you think proper

William Paull.

Uniontown, June 20, 1823

WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

CABINET-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business in

Front Street,

ONE DOOR EAST OF MARKET STREET,

and will be happy to execute all orders in his line with which he may be favored, and hopes by his attention to receive a share of patronage,

May 2—3mo

To the Freemen of Allegheny County.

CITIZENS, I Have thought it my duty, to make known to you, that I am desirous of being elected commissioner of Allegheny County and solicit your votes, at the election, on the second Tuesday of October next. That I make known to you, that I planned and pointed out to the cabinet at Washington city, and to Commodore's Perry and M'Donnough the plan to capture the British fleets on both Lakes, which took place the 10th of September, 1813 and the 11th of September 1814. That I came to Pittsburgh the summer of 1810, from Washington city, that previous to my leaving there, I planned an intrigue, with a gentleman that was in great confidence with the British minister —— Jackson, That the "orders in council" I considered was an act of war—and would produce one. That I remember the privations, which the people submitted to through the revolutionary war. The declaration of independence, the taking out of the court-house, and state-house, Philadelphia, the *King's court of arms* on the 4th of July 1776 committing them to the fire on the hill Market and Front streets, and the Congress who declared independence, went in a body the Sunday following to the Market-street Church, invoking the God of battles to aid them in their claim.—That the time of the late war I wrote to New-York city, and brought out Mr. French steam enginier, advised him to go to Brownsville, where he succeeded in building steam boats which saved New Orleans from falling into the hand of the British army throwing in supplies of military stores. That I hope I have "proved myself the man of the people," doing all the good I could, and in a great many other things, which would be too extensive to state—and am your fellow citizen.

Robert Smith, printer.

His brother Typos, in the Counties adjoining, will give this a few insertions.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes Exchange Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New York.	
Bank of U. S. and Branches,	PAR	City banks,	par
Philad. Banks,	do	Troy and Albany	1½dis.
Bk. of Pittsburgh,	do	Mohawk bk. at Sche.	do
Easton	do	Newburgh,	2
Germantown,	do	Orange County,	do
Montgomery Co.	do	Catskill,	do
Chester, w. Chester	do	Bank of Columbia at Hudson,	do
Farmer's Bank of Lancaster.	do	Middle District,	do
Harrisburgh,	do	Auburn,	do
Bucks County	do	Geneva,	do
Lancaster bank,	1 dis.	Central bank at Cherryvalley,	2
Brownsville,	1	Chenango,	2
Northampton,	do	Utica bank & Bran.	2
N Hope Bridge Co.		Ontario bk. at Utica,	2
Swatara,	1	Do. at Canandaigua,	2
York bank,	do	Plattsburgh,	3
Chambersburgh,	do	**Maryland.**	
Greensburgh,	1	Baltimore City banks,	par
Gettysburgh,	1	City bk. of Balt.	2 dis.
Susq. Bridge Co.	do	George's County,	2
Pittsbg. City Bills,	2	Annapolis and Bran. at Easton,	1½
F. Bk. of Reading,	1	Frederick Co. Havre de Grace,	do
Beaver.	40	Westminster,	do
Meadville	37½	Hagerstown,	do
Washington,	35	Williamsport,	do
Milton,	20	**New Jersey.**	
Huntingdon,	12½	State bank at New Brunswick,	par
Centre,	do	Trenton bank,	do
Ohio.		N. Brunswick bank	2dis
Bank of Steubenvl.	1	State bank at Tren.	do
F. & M. bank of Steubenville,	do	Mount Holly,	1
Mount Pleasant,	do	Camden,	do
western Reserve,	2	Cumberland,	1½ dis.
St. Clairsville,	2	Newark Insurance,	do
Bank of Chilicothe,	2	State bk. at Morris,	do
Lancaster,	2	Ditto at Elizabetht.	do
Marietta,	2	Sussex,	do
Columbus,	2	Patterson bank	1
Zanesville Canal,	50	**Delaware.**	
Musk. B. of Zanesv.	20	Bank of Delaware,	par
Portsmouth,	12½	Wilmington & Bran.	do
Dayton,	10	Com. Bank Del.	do
Hamilton,	50	Farm. Bank Del.	do
Canton,	8	Bran. at New Castle,	do
New Lisbon,	50	Do. at Wilmington,	do
Xenia,	20	Do. at Georgetown,	do
Kentucky.		**Dist. Columbia.**	
State Bk & Bran.	65	Mechanics bank of Alexandria,	1
Maysville,	2	Union bk. Alexand.	do
Indiana.		Bank of Potomack,	do
State Bank at Vin.		Do. Alexandria,	do
Branch at Brookvl.		Farmers' bk. Alexan	do
Do. at Corydon,		Georgetown I. & E. Company,	do
Do. at Vevay,		**Virginia.**	
F. & M bk. Madison	12½	Richmond & Branches, $5 and up.	1½
Branch Lawrencebg.	50	Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Illinois.		Morgantown and South Branch,	
Bank of Illinois		N. Western bank of Va. at Wheeling,	1
Missouri.		Charlestow'n	
Bank of Missouri at St. Louis		**Georgia.**	
Tennessee.		State banks, generally, $5 and up.	10
State bk. and Bran.	50	**Connecticut.**	
Nashville bank,	do	Eagle bank, payable at New York,	par
Michigan Ter.		N. Haven bk. if do.	par
Bank of Michigan at Detroit,	15	Bridgeport,	2 dis.
N. Carolina.		Middletown bank	2
State bank and Bran. $5 and upwards,	1	Phœnix bank at Hartford,	do
Newbern, $5 & up.	do	Derby bank,	do
Cape Fear, $5 & up.	do	**Massachusets.**	
S.Carolina.		Boston banks, $5 and upwards,	par
Charleston, 5 & up.	4½	Springfield.	5 dis.
Rhode-Island.		Hampshire bank at North Hampton,	do
Providence banks,	3	Salem,	do
Washington bank at Westerly,	3	Worcester,	do
Phœnix bank at do.	3	Other Massachusetts notes,	do
New England Commercial bank			
Other Rhode-Island notes, generally,	4		
Vermont.			
Burlington,			
N. Hampshire.			
Generally			

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1823.

A terrible sin against that species of democracy which now holds the patent right from the caucus, has lately been committed by sundry citizens of this good city, for which it becomes them to prepare to suffer as in that case may to the caucus folks appear to be *expedient*. It is in this wise. At a late meeting of citizens hostile to legislative interference in elections persons appeared, and are supposed to have actually taken a part, who are known to be *federalists*, and this notwithstanding the meeting was called an 'Independent Republican Meeting.' It behooves federalists to beware how they wander into meetings not authorized by the caucus. They have no right to suppose, because some of their *ultra* brethren become patent committee men, when it suits them to enter the patent ranks, that they, therefore, may without offence, take part with independent republicans, and such other unauthorized assemblages! A man has no right to attend an independent republican meeting,—except as a *spy!*

THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

In our last we copied from a Philadelphia paper, a notice of a democratic meeting held in that city, at which the friends of Mr. Shulze were so far outnumbered by those of Mr. Gregg, that rather than put to vote resolutions on the merits of the two candidates, they adjourned the meeting for one week, when it was to reassemble in the State House Yard. The call to the first meeting had been a general one to the democrats of the city, and therefore all had felt at liberty to attend, as well the friends of Mr Gregg, as those of Mr Shulze. The failure of this meeting to answer the designs of Binns, and Norvell, and Frick, and Simpson, the four patent editors of the city, produced a wonderful concert of "harmony not understood," among them. They at first stormed and blustered, and made a great noise at what they could and would do, at the adjourned meeting. However the managers thought better of the matter, and issued their orders for a meeting on Wednesday (the day before that on which the adjourned meeting was to take place) to be composed exclusively of the friends of Mr Shulze. This intermediate meeting they held without interruption from the democratic friends of Mr Gregg; in fact Binns in his paper had publickly warned all who were "not invited not to obtrude or present themselves at the meeting," under pain of being consumed by the "bubbling burning energy" of the friends of Mr Shulze. This meeting on Wednesday, was held in the county court house, and consisted of 2 or 300 persons. But on Thursday the 19th, in pursuance of the adjournment on that day week, the general meeting assembled in the State House Yard. The officers of the former day not appearing, to resume their stations, col Thomas Forrest, a soldier and whig of the revolution, was called to the chair, and A. M Prevost, who took a part in the late war, and Mr Boyd, a well known democrat, were appointed secretaries. The meeting, thus organized, proceeded to business. A number of very spirited resolutions, expressing decided disapprobation of legislative interference in elections, disapproving of the nomination of Mr Shulze, and approving of that of Mr. Gregg, were then offered and passed almost unanimously. It is computed that at this meeting from 1500 to 2,000 persons attended.

Thus it seems, the friends of Mr Shulze backed out the second time, being unwilling after all their bantering, to show their weakness by a comparison of their forces with those of their opponents.

Extract to the Editor, dated Harrisburgh June 21.

"This night there was the first indication of public sentiment in this place upon the Governor question. A notice had been given requesting the democratic and independent republicans of Dauphin county in favor of Mr Gregg, to meet this evening; and notwithstanding its being harvest time, many of the farmers were in attendance from a distance in the afternoon and evening. The friends of Shulze, as is their custom, were posted at corners in the neighborhood of the place of meeting, making their observations, and sniggering at the citizens who were on their way to join it. But their sniggering was not of long continuance; for in a very short time much the largest room in this town was filled to overflowing with the friends of Mr Gregg, and among them were recognized many who had been the firm supporters of William Findlay in 1817 and 1820. The number that attended the meeting is estimated at from 120 to 150: which at this season of the year, and when there is little political excitement, is considered very strong. Mowry's partner Cameron took a peep into the meeting, but was struck with consternation, disappeared and has not since been heard of. Much bragging there has been about the change in Dauphin county, in favor of Shulze; but depend upon it the thing will turn out quite another way. Gregg will have a greater majority than Hiester had, and Shulze will be beaten in his own county of Lebanon."

JAY'S TREATY.

Voting for the appropriation to carry this treaty into effect, after it had been ratified by Washington and the Senate, and become a law of the land, is the first and principal political sin now charged against Andrew Gregg, by his opponents. If it suited their purpose they could just as cordially and honestly impute it to him as a political virtue. But having "resolved to use all fair and honorable means" to injure him, they denounce every measure which he has at any time favored, and every man with whom he has ever acted, without the least regard to the merits of those measures, or the reputation of those men.—All all, must sink before their hostility to Mr. Gregg; even the memory of the great and the good Washington, is by them consigned over to infamy with as much apparent satisfaction as they could exhibit in detecting the treason of Arnold. The Franklin Gazette and its copyists, speaking of Jay's Treaty, as ratified by Washington, call it an "INFAMOUS Treaty, sacrificing American interests, and making disgraceful concessions to Great Britain."

Mathew Carey, the author of the Olive Branch, *the text book of Democracy*, a gentleman who performed a conspicuous part in the democratic party of this state for several years, has recorded his opinion respecting Jay's treaty, in the following words:—*Harrisb. Com.*

JAY'S TREATY.—"The violent opposition to this instrument, which pervaded the union, and greatly disturbed the administration of general Washington, was a highly *factious* procedure on the part of the democrats, who were led away by objections, plausible but unsubstantial—hardly any of which have been realized. This affair evinces the danger of yielding to the sudden impulses of national feeling, which bear down every thing before them, and which wholly overpower the reason and understanding of even the wise and the good, who on such occasions, are only on a level with the uninformed and uncultivated part of the community. Nearly all the predictions respecting this treaty have been soothsayings of false prophets; of men, some led astray by their prejudices—others by perturbed imaginations, and of some who sought to make this instrument a ladder to mount to the gratification of their ambition. Such of them as have been realized, have been more than counterbalanced by the solid advantages resulting from the adjustment of the differences between the two nations." See the tenth edition of the Olive Branch, page 52.

We have received a communication animadverting in severe terms on the proceedings of a meeting, said to have been held at Edenton, wherein it is stated that there were 400 persons present and not a dissenting voice. Our correspondent states, that it was training day—that in the evening after the parade was over, in a by-room, twelve persons only, constituted the meeting—the owner of the house declared he knew nothing of the meeting until it was over—that it was an imposition upon the democrats of that part of country to represent the proceeding as theirs. This shows the desperate shifts the friends of Shulze are driven to.—*Village Rec.*

The terrible thumpers that are told to injure Mr. Gregg are admirably hit off by Mr. Maxwell, Editor of the Lancaster Gazette, in the following paragraph.—*Vil. Rec.*

The Observer man, whose perfect sanity is doubtful, has labored hard to make his readers believe that Mr. Gregg, while United States' Senator, swallowed a tin pedler for his breakfast, and eat the cart horse and all, for supper. We remember the circumstance perfectly and have since often heard the tin pedler declare, he never was in such a strange place in his life, but as he was in a hurry he had no time to make observations.

Gleanings.

The Bank of the United States, it is said is now in a safe and prosperous condition, having made up its losses—It is supposed the semi annual dividend about to be declared, will be 3 per cent.

Letters from Washington, mention that the Russian Emperor has receded from the ground taken respecting the jurisdiction of the North West Coast, &c. and has very wisely revoked his famous Ukase on the subject.

Boston Cent.

The Richmond Enquirer says, Colonel Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky, is principally spoken of as likely to succeed Mr Meigs in the office of Postmaster General.

Legal.—It has been positively decided in Baltimore county court, that a verbal engagement, as the *security* of another is not binding in law. In case a verbal engagement be given, the goods to stand the ordeal of law must be charged to the assurer, and not to the receiver. In this case the charge is legal and binding.

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in Kentucky, South Carolina and Louisiana.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, at Suffolk, Massachusetts, one of the members was expelled for dishonorable conduct towards his client.

A teamster in a neighboring state has lately been fined 12 dollars, for not turning to the right and giving half the path to a fellow traveller on the road. Let certain uncivil folks take warning from this dispensation of justice.

Connecticut Courant.

In England a man has been convicted of having torn out the tongue of a horse by the roots, and sentenced to 14 years transportation.

A plough is in use in the District of Columbia, called the "substratum plough," of which Gideon Davis is the proprietor and inventor, which perforates the earth to the depth of eighteen inches, and at the same time deposits the seed at its proper distance below the surface of the earth.—*Penn Inquirer.*

The Emperor Alexander has given orders that contributions be taken up in the Russian churches for the support of the Greeks who are prisoners to the Turks.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New York, June 17.—By the brig Hope and Polly, we have New Orleans papers to the 25th of May. The water in the Mississippi had begun to fall a little. A crevasse was made on the 25th of May, in the levee, about 20 miles below the city, and overflowed several plantations, and it was feared the damage to the crops would be considerable. The steam boat Ramapo, on her way from Bayou Sarah, saw a great number of crevasses between Bayou Sarah and New Orleans, on the opposite side of the river. The small town at the mouth of Plaquemine Bayou was completely under water, and in some places the houses carried from their foundations. Above Bons Cara, west side of the river, there was an extensive crevasse, and it had baffled the efforts of the inhabitants to stop it, it having increased in width to about one and a half acres in a very few hours. At Point Coupee, from 5 to 700 negroes were constantly at work, on the Levee.—*St. Pat.*

Foreign.

SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

New York, June 18.—The following is a translation of the Declaration of War against France, received by the letter-of-marque Tarantula.

SEVILLE GAZETTE, APRIL 26.

The King has issued the following decree:

"Whereas the Spanish territory has been invaded by the troops of the French government, without a previous declaration of war, or any of those formalities established by custom; and whereas that act of aggression cannot be considered in any other light than as a violation of the Law of Nations, and an open rupture of hostilities against Spain, it becomes my duty, therefore, to repel force by force, to defend the integrity of the states of the monarchy, and chastise the audacity of its enemies: Now, after having consulted the Council of State, agreeably to the 236th article of the political constitution, I DO DECLARE WAR AGAINST FRANCE, and the same is hereby declared, and in consequence whereof I order and command the competent authorities to commit hostilities upon her both by sea and land, to annoy her by every act of aggression in their power, authorized by the law of nations. I also direct that this my declaration of war be published with due solemnity.

"You are hereby informed of the cause for its fulfilment, and will cause it to be printed, published and circulated. At the palace of the Alcazar at Seville, the 23d of April, 1823.

"THE KING.

"To Don Evaristo San Miguel,
"Secretary of State."

LATER—*PACIFIC!*

New York, June 19.

The new Packet Ship Canada, Capt. Macy has just arrived in 32 days from Liverpool—whence she sailed on the 18th ult.

We have hastily glanced over the papers, but find no news of a *positive* nature of any great importance. The London Sun of the 14th announces with much confidence that the basis of an amicable adjustment between the French and Spanish nations had been laid at Seville. The last despatches from Seville state that as soon as the change of ministers has been completed, the negotiations are to be formally opened; and that no doubts are entertained of their pacific result. The obstacles at London and Seville had been removed.

The same paper of the 15th again alludes to this negotiation—speaks doubtfully of the situation of Mina, whose army has been divided by the manœuvres of the French—and says that his fate whatever it may be, will have some effect upon the negotiations. A rumor, by a passenger in the Canada, however, says that Mina had succeeded in his original purpose of carrying the war into France.

The French army continued to proceed with much caution. This is necessary, in consequence of the force being expanded over so wide a space of territory. The right division, however, proceeded by Placencia, to within 110 miles of Madrid. The left lingered at the Ebro.

An article from Tolosa, May 2, reports that Marshal Moncey, in Catalonia, had had an engagement with the troops of Gen. Mina, and that many were killed on both sides.

The French Chambers were closed by the proclamation of the King on the 9th of May.

The state of Ireland is such as to cause the most serious uneasiness to the British government.

Died,

On the 24th inst. *Herman Peter*, infant son of Mr. Scudder Hart, of this city.

DIED, On the 25th inst. *Mary Sheriff*, daughter of Mr. John Sheriff, of this city, in the 6th year of her age.

Yesterday, Mr. *Philip Black*, tailor, of this city, after a lingering illness.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

June 20. Keel Boat ——. 18 tons, Clark owner, ——, master, Marietta, bacon.

21. Keel Boat, Lady Scott, 25 tons, Scott owner, Scott master, ——, bacon and salt.

22. Keel Boat Captain Johnston, 25 tons Richmond, owner, Shoemaker, master, Big Sandy, flour.

23. Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone owner and master, from Beaver, wheat and pig metal.

—Keel Boat —— 20 tons, —— owner and master, from Beaver, clay.

— Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Wells master, from Yellow Creek, flour,

— Keel Boat Muskingum Hero, Lewis owner, and master, from Zanesville, flour, &c.

25 Two Keel Boats, 40 tons, —— owner and master, from Brownsville, glass, &c.

Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Cochran, owner and master, from Liverpool, flour.

DEPARTED.

June 20. Three Keel Boats, 75 tons, with a detachment of 175 United States troops and provisions under the command of captain Fowle; for council Bluffs.

21. Keel Boat, Sarah Barker, 20 tons, Hart, owner, —— master, Nashville, dry goods and hardware.

22. Keel Boat Zanesville Rambler, 20 tons, Hawn, owner. Hawn, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

— Keel Boat ——, 30 tons, Reno, owner, Reno, master, Cincinnati, iron and nails.

24 Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone, owner and master, for Beaver, freight.

25. Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Richmond, owner, Varner, master, Nashville, dry goods.

— Keel Boat 20 tons, Cochran, owner and master, Liverpool, freight.

26 Keel Boat Muskingum Hero, 15 tons, Lew-owner and master, Zanesille, dry goods and hardware.

TACHYGRAPHY.

MR NOBLE, will open a WRITING ACADEMY, at the University Building, on Monday the 14th day of next month, where he will give, in the short space of TWO WEEKS, a complete knowledge of *Guernsey's Angular Running Hand*. This System has advantages superior to any other extant, not only for elegance and despatch, but is written perfectly straight without lines. The School will open at nine o'clock, A. M. for Gentlemen, and two, P. M. for Ladies. Specimens may be seen at the office of the Gazette.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1823—3t*

I have with care examined the specimens in Guernsey's Angular Running Hand, exhibited by Messrs. L. & P. Noble, and I think the system elegant, and that I never have seen greater improvement for the respective times mentioned.

ROB'T. BRUCE.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1823.

Commencement.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT in the Western University of Pennsylvania, will take place on Friday the 4th of July next at 9 o'clock A. M. The procession will move from the University at half past 8 o'clock, to the first Presbyterian Church, where the appropriate exercises of the day will be performed. The friends of science and the citizens generally, are invited to attend.

Pittsburgh, June 24.

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

The Second Annual Meeting

OF THE

SOCIETY

For the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures,

In and for the county of Allegheny,

Will be held at the Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday, the first of October next*, when the following *Premiums* will be awarded.

Neat Cattle.

For the best Bull, not more than five years nor less than two years old	$10 00
" Bull calf under two years old	5 00
" Milch Cow	10 00
" Heifer, from one to three years old, with or without a calf	6 00
" Yoke of Broke Oxen	10 00
Second best yoke of Broke Oxen	8 00

Horses.

For the best Stallion	$10 00
" Brood Mare	10 00
" Horse Colt	5 00
" Filly	5 00

Swine.

For the best Boar and Sow, not more than 2 years old nor under 6 months	$10 00

Sheep.

For the best lot of Merino Sheep, to consist of one Ram, two Ewes, and two Lambs	$10 00
" lot of Common Sheep, to consist of one Ram, two Ewes, and two Lambs	6 00

Domestick Manufactures.

For the best piece of Linen Suiting, not less than 30 yards long, nor less than 1 yard wide	$10 00
best piece of Flannel, 20 yards long, and not less than one yard wide	10 00
best piece of Woollen Cloth, not less than 20 yards long, nor less than 3-4 wide, of family manufacture	10 00
Next best Woollen Cloth, do.	5 00
best piece of Woollen Carpeting, not less than 25 yards long	10 00
" pair of Blankets	5 00
" Coverlet	5 00
" Linsey, 30 yards long, and 1 yard wide	5 00
" Linen Thread, not less than one pound, for each pound	3 00
Next best Linen Thread, do.	2 00
" pair of Socks and Stockings knit of linen thread	3 00
" Woollen Socks and Stockings knit	3 00
" Bonnet made of straw or grass	10 00
" Butter, not less than 10 pounds, nor less than 3 months old	3 00
" Cheese, not less than 20 lbs.	3 00
" Plough	8 00
" Sickles, not less than half a dozen	5 00
" Scythes, not less than half a dozen	5 00
" Spades and Shovels, half a dozen of each	5 00
" Cutting-Knives, half a dozen	3 00
" Axes, half a dozen	3 00
" Saddle and Bridle	5 00
" Pair of Boots	3 00
" Men's Shoes	2 00
" Ladies' do.	2 00
" Side of Sole Leather	5 00
" Calf Skins, half a dozen	5 00
" Fur Hat	5 00
" Wool Hat	2 00
For the greatest quantity of Oil made from the Sun Flower seed	5 00

Crops

For the best average Crop of Wheat on at least 5 acres	$10 00
For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn raised from one acre	5 00
For the greatest number of bushels of Potatoes on half an acre	5 00
" greatest quantity and best Flax from half an acre, hackled and prepared for the spinning wheel	5 00

☞ All manufactured articles for which rewards will be given must be the production of the county of Allegheny.

It is to be distinctly understood that in every case when the Directors shall consider the object presented as not deserving the reward, they reserve to themselves the right of rejecting it, although by a literal construction it would be entitled to a reward. In all instances where premiums are applied for, the directors will require such evidence as to them shall be satisfactory.

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William Wilkins,

HARMAR DENNY, *Sec'y.* *Prest.*

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1823.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A MARRIED MAN, of good character, and who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a respectable family, either as BUTLER or a COACHMAN. It would be desirable to him that his wife should engage in the same family; she is an excellent COOK, and is well acquainted with the PASTRY BUSINESS but they would not object to engage in different families. They have both been regularly brought up to their respective businesses. Apply at the Gazette Office.

June 27—3t*

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87

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WILL be sold without reserve, to close a consignment, an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Plain and figured Book, Jackonet, Leno and Mull Muslins; plain and corded Cambrics; super cambric Cravats; chints and fig'd muslin Shawls; domestic Plaids, Stripes and Checks; Carlisle and cambric Ginghams, chints mourning and fancy stripe Prints; marsailles Vestings; Velvet Cords; Suspenders, &c.

TOGETHER WITH

5 CASES, containing an elegant assortment of

Fresh Summer Goods,

Just received from Philadelphia.

ALSO—at 2 o'clock,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE, &c

Oliver & Dunlap,

Auctioneers.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1822.

Sabbath School Notice.

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Punctual attendance is particularly requested.

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*** Printers in the western country are requested to insert the above a few times for the benefit of the public in general.

June 27, 1823.—3t.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Westmoreland, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the said Court have appointed the *second Monday* (*14th day*) *of July next*, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at the Court-House, in Greensburgh, when and where you may attend, if you think proper.

Andrew Dilworth.

June 27, 1823—3t.exc.

UNIVERSITY LOTTERY

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MARYLAND.

Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.

Highest Prizes:

$20,000—$10,000—$5,000—$4,000—
$3,000—$2,000—5 of $1,000
5 of $500,—&c. &c.

The whole to be completed in sixteen drawings.

Tickets, $10, shares in proportion.

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$100,000—$20,000—$10,000—$10,000
$5,000—$5,000—20 of $1,000, &c. &c.

The whole to be completed in twenty drawings.

Tickets, $12, shares in proportion.

Washington

MONUMENT LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS,

Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.

Highest Prizes:

$20,000—$10,000—$10,000—$5,000—
$5,000—$2,000—$2,000—
8 of $1,000, &c. &c.

The whole to be completed in sixteen drawings.

Tickets, $10, shares in proportion.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS,—NEW SERIES,

To draw in Philadelphia on the 10th day of July next.

Highest Prizes:

$8,000—$4,000—$2,336—$2,000—2 of
$1,000—4 of $500, &c. &c.

To be completed in one day.—Tickets, only $4.

FOR SALE AT

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

Market St. Pittsburgh.

Where regular Registers will be kept for examining Tickets, and *CASH PAID FOR PRIZES, AS SOON AS DRAWN.*

Orders, post paid, from any part of the Western country, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, addressed to JOHN TOWNE, Market street, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

June 20.—3t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1823.

A terrible sin against that species of democracy which now holds the patent right from the caucus, has lately been committed by sundry citizens of this good city, for which it becomes them to prepare to suffer as in that case may to the caucus folks appear to be *expedient*. It is in this wise. At a late meeting of citizens hostile to legislative interference in elections persons appeared, and are supposed to have actually taken a part, who are known to be federalists, and this notwithstanding the meeting was called an 'Independent Republican Meeting.' It behooves federalists to beware how they wander into meetings not authorized by the caucus. They have no right to suppose, because some of their *ultra* brethren become patent committee men, when it suits them to enter the patent ranks, that they, therefore, may without offence, take part with independent republicans, and such other unauthorized assemblages! A man has no right to attend an independent republican meeting,--except as a *spy!*

THE PHILADELPHIA MEETING.

In our last we copied from a Philadelphia paper, a notice of a democratic meeting held in that city, at which the friends of Mr Shulze were so far outnumbered by those of Mr. Gregg, that rather than put to vote resolutions on the merits of the two candidates, they adjourned the meeting for one week when it was to reassemble in the State House Yard. The call to the first meeting had been a general one to the democrats of the city, and therefore all had felt at liberty to attend, as well the friends of Mr Gregg, as those of Mr Shulze The failure of this meeting to answer the designs of Binns, and Norvell, and Frick, and Simpson, the four patent editors of the city, produced a wonderful concert of "harmony not understood,' among them. They at first stormed and blustered, and made a great noise at what they could and would do at the adjourned meeting However the managers thought better of the matter, and issued their orders for a meeting on Wednesday (the day before that on which the adjourned meeting was to take place) to be composed exclusively of the friends of Mr Shulze This intermediate meeting they held without interruption from the democratic friends of Mr Gregg; in fact Binns in his paper had publickly warned all who were "not invited not to obtrude or present themselves at the meeting," under pain of being consumed by the "bubbling burning energy" of the friends of Mr Shulze. This meeting on Wednesday, was held in the county court house, and consisted of 2 or 300 persons. But on Thursday the 19 h, in pursuance of the adjournment on that day week, the general meeting assembled in the State House Yard. The officers of the former day not appearing, to resume their stations, col Thomas Forrest, a soldier and whig of the revolution, was called to the chair, and A. M Prevost, who took a part in the late war, and Mr Boyd, a well known democrat, were appointed secretaries The meeting thus organized proceeded to business. A number of very spirited resolutions, expressing decided disapprobation of legislative interference in elections, disapproving of the nomination of Mr Shulze, and approving of that of Mr. Gregg, were then offered and passed almost unanimously It is computed that at this meeting from 1500 to 2 000 persons attended

Thus it seems, the friends of Mr Shulze backed out the second time, being unwilling after all their bantering, to show their weakness by a comparison of their forces with those of their opponents.

Extract to the Editor, dated Harrisburgh June 21

"This night there was the first indication of public sentiment in this place upon the Governor question A notice had been given requesting the democratic and independent republicans of Dauphin county in favor of Mr Gregg, to meet this evening; and notwithstanding its being harvest time, many of the farmers were in attendance from a distance in the afternoon and evening The friends of Shulze, as is their custom, were posted at corners in the neighborhood of the place of meeting, making their observations, and sniggering at the citizens who were on their way to join it. But their sniggering was not of long continuance; for in a very short time much the largest room in this town was filled to overflowing with the friends of Mr Gregg, and among them were recognized many who had been the firm supporters of William Findlay in 1817 and 1820 The number that attended the meeting is estimated at from 120 to 150: which at this season of the year, and when there is little political excitement, is considered very strong Mowry's partner Cameron took a peep into the meeting but was struck with consternation disappeared and has not since been heard of. Much bragging there has been about the change in Dauphin county, in favor of Shulze; but depend upon it the thing will turn out quite another way Gregg will have a greater majority than Hiester had, and Shulze will be beaten in his own county of Lebanon."

JAY'S TREATY.

Voting for the appropriation to carry this treaty into effect, after it had been ratified by Washington and the Senate, and become a law of the land, is the first and principal political sin now charged against Andrew Gregg, by his opponents. If it suited their purpose they could just as cordially and honestly impute it to him as a political virtue. But having resolved to use all fair and honorable means" to injure him, they denounce every measure which he has at any time favored, and every man with whom he has ever acted, without the least regard to the merits of those measures, or the reputation of those men.—All all, must sink before their hostility to Mr. Gregg; even the memory of the great and the good *Washington*, is by them consigned over to infamy with as much apparent satisfaction as they could exhibit in detecting the treason of Arnold. The Franklin Gazette and its copyists, speaking of Jay's Treaty, as ratified by Washington, call it an "INFAMOUS Treaty, sacrificing American interests, and making disgraceful concessions to Great Britain."

Mathew Carey, the author of the Olive Branch, *the text book of Democracy*, a gentleman who performed a conspicuous part in the democratic party of this state for several years, has recorded his opinion respecting Jay's treaty, in the following words:—*Harriob. Com.*

JAY'S TREATY.—"The violent opposition to this instrument, which pervaded the union, and greatly disturbed the administration of general Washington, was a highly *factious* procedure on the part of the democrats, who were led away by objections, plausible but unsubstantial—hardly any of which have been realized. This affair evinces the danger of yielding to the sudden impulses of national feeling, which bear down every thing before them, and which wholly overpower the reason and understanding of even the wise and the good, who on such occasions, are only on a level with the uninformed and uncultivated part of the community. Nearly all the predictions respecting this treaty have been soothsayings of false prophets; of men, some led astray by their prejudices—others by perturbed imaginations, and of some who sought to make this instrument a ladder to mount to the gratification of their ambition Such of them as have been realized, have been more than counterbalanced by the solid advantages resulting from the adjustment of the differences between the two nations." See the tenth edition of the Olive Branch, page 52.

We have received a communication animadverting in severe terms on the proceedings of a meeting, said to have been held at Edenton, wherein it is stated that there were 400 persons present and not a dissenting voice. Our correspondent states, that it was training day that in the evening after the parade was over, in a by-room, twelve persons only, constituted the meeting--the owner of the house declared he knew nothing of the meeting until it was over--that it was an imposition upon the democrats of that part of country to represent the proceeding as theirs. This shows the desperate shifts the friends of Shulze are driven to.--*Village Rec.*

The terrible thumpers that are told to injure Mr. Gregg are admirably hit off by Mr. Maxwell, Editor of the Lancaster Gazette, in the following paragraph.—*Vil. Rec.*

The Observer man, whose perfect sanity is doubtful, has labored hard to make his readers believe that Mr. Gregg while United States' Senator, swallowed a tin pedler for his breakfast, and eat the cart horse and all, for supper. We remember the circumstance perfectly and have since often heard the tin pedler declare, he never was in such a strange place in his life, but as he was in a hurry he had no time to make observations.

Gleanings.

The Bank of the United States, it is said is now in a safe and prosperous condition, having made up its losses --It is supposed the semi annual dividend about to be declared, will be 3 per cent.

Letters from Washington, mention that the Russian Emperor has receded from the ground taken respecting the jurisdiction of the North West Coast &c. and has very wisely revoked his famous Ukase on the subject. *Boston Cent.*

The Richmond Enquirer says, Colonel Richard M Johnson of Kentucky, is principally spoken of as likely to succeed Mr Meigs in the office of Postmaster General

Legal.—It has been positively decided in Baltimore county court, that a verbal engagement, as the *security* of another is not binding in law In case a verbal engagement be given, the goods to stand the ordeal of law must be charged to the assurer, and not to the receiver. In this case the charge is legal and binding

Imprisonment for debt has been abolished in Kentucky, South Carolina and Louisiana.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar, at Suffolk, Massachusetts, one of the members was expelled for dishonorable conduct towards his client.

A teamster in a neighboring state has lately been fined 12 dollars, for not turning to the right and giving half the path to a fellow traveller on the road. Let certain uncivil folks take warning from this dispensation of justice *Connecticut Courant.*

In England a man has been convicted of having torn out the tongue of a horse by the roots, and sentenced to 14 years transportation

A plough is in use in the District of Columbia, called the "substratum plough," of which Gideon Davis is the proprietor and inventor, which perforates the earth to the depth of eighteen inches and at the same time deposits the seed at its proper distance below the surface of the earth. —*Penn Jour*

The Emperor Alexander has given orders that contributions be taken up in the Russian churches for the support of the Greeks who are prisoners to the Turks.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New York, June 17.—By the brig Hope and Polly, we have New Orleans papers to the 25th of May. The water in the Mississippi had begun to fall a little. A crevasse was made on the 25th of May, in the levee, about 20 miles below the city, and overflowed several plantations, and it was feared the damage to the crops would be considerable. The steam boat Ramapo, on her way from Bayou Sarah, saw a great number of crevases between Bayou Sarah and New Orleans, on the opposite side of the river The small town at the mouth of Plaquemine Bayou was completely under water, and in some places the houses carried from their foundations. Above Bona Cara, west side of the river, there was an extensive crevasse, and it had baffled the efforts of the inhabitants to stop it, it having increased in width to about one and a half acres in a very few hours. At Point Coupee, from 5 to 700 negroes were constantly at work on the Levee.—*Ev. Post.*

Foreign.

SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR.

New York, June 18.—The following is a translation of the Declaration of War against France, received by the letter of marque Tarantula.

SEVILLE GAZETTE, APRIL 26.

The King has issued the following decree:

"Whereas the Spanish territory has been invaded by the troops of the French government, without a previous declaration of war, or any of those formalities established by custom; and whereas that act of aggression cannot be considered in any other light than as a violation of the Law of Nations, and an open rupture of hostilities against Spain, it becomes my duty, therefore, to repel force by force, to defend the integrity of the states of the monarchy, and chastise the audacity of its enemies. Now, after having consulted the Council of State, agreeably to the 236th article of the political constitution, I DO DECLARE WAR AGAINST FRANCE, and the same is hereby declared, and in consequence whereof I order and command the competent authorities to commit hostilities upon her both by sea and land, to annoy her by every act of aggression in their power, authorized by the law of nations I also direct that this my declaration of war be published with due solemnity.

"You are hereby informed of the cause for its fulfilment, and will cause it to be printed, published and circulated. At the palace of the Alcazar at Seville, the 23d of April, 1823

"THE KING.

"To Don Evaristo San Miguel,
"Secretary of State."

LATER—*PACIFIC!*

New York, June 19.

The new Packet Ship Canada, Capt. Macy has just arrived in 32 days from Liverpool—whence she sailed on the 18th ult.

We have hastily glanced over the papers, but find no news of a *positive* nature of any great importance. The London Sun of the 14th announces with much confidence that the basis of an amicable adjustment between the French and Spanish nations had been laid at Seville. The last despatches from Seville state that as soon as the change of ministers has been completed, the negotiations are to be formally opened; and that no doubts are entertained of their pacific result The obstacles at London and Seville had been removed.

The same paper of the 15th again alludes to this negotiation—speaks doubtfully of the situation of Mina, whose army has been divided by the manœuvres of the French--and says that his fate whatever it may be, will have some effect upon the negotiations. A rumor, by a passenger in the Canada, however, says that Mina had succeeded in his original purpose of carrying the war into France.

The French army continued to proceed with much caution. This is necessary, in consequence of the force being expanded over so wide a space of territory. The right division, however, proceeded by Placencia, to within 110 miles of Madrid. The left lingered at the Ebro.

An article from Tolosa, May 2, reports that Marshal Moncey, in Catalonia, had had an engagement with the troops of Gen. Mina, and that many were killed on both sides.

The French Chambers were closed by the proclamation of the King on the 9th of May.

The state of Ireland is such as to cause the most serious uneasiness to the British governm

Died,

On the 24th inst. *Herman Peter*, infant son of Mr. Scudder Hart, of this city.

DIED, On the 25 h inst. *Mary Sheriff*, daughter of Mr. John Sheriff, of this city, in the 6th year of her age.

Yesterday, Mr. *Philip Black*, tailor, of this city, after a lingering illness.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

June 20. Keel Boat ——, 18 tons, Clark owner, ——, master, Marietta, bacon.

21. Keel Boat, Lady Scott, 25 tons, Scott owner, Scott master, ——, bacon and salt.

22. Keel Boat Captain Johnston 25 tons Richmond, owner, Shoemaker, master, Big Sandy, flour.

23. Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone owner and master, from Beaver, wheat and pig metal.

—Keel Boat —— 20 tons, —— owner and master, from Beaver, clay.

— Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Wells master, from Yellow Creek, flour,

— Keel Boat Muskingum Hero, Lewis owner, and master, from Zanesville, flour, &c.

25 Two Keel Boats, 40 tons, —— owner and master, from Brownsville, glass, &c.

Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Cochran, owner and master, from Liverpool, flour.

DEPARTED.

June 20. Three Keel Boats, 75 tons, with a detachment of 175 United States troops and provisions under the command of captain Fowle; for council Bluffs.

21. Keel Boat, Sarah Barker, 20 tons, Hart, owner, —— master, Nashville, dry goods and hardware.

22 Keel Boat Zanesville Rambler, 20 tons, Hawn, owner. Hawn, master, Cincinnati, dry goods and hardware.

— Keel Boat ——, 30 tons, Reno, owner, Reno, master, Cincinnati, iron and nails.

24 Keel Boat Beaver Trader, 25 tons, Stone, owner and master, for Beaver, freight.

25. Keel Boat —— 20 tons, Richmond, owner, Varner, master, Nashville. dry goods.

— Keel Boat 20 tons, Cochran, owner and master, Liverpool, freight.

26 Keel Boat Muskingum Hero, 15 tons, Lew- owner and master, Zanesille, dry goods and hardware.

TACHYGRAPHY.

MR NOBLE, will open a WRITING ACADEMY, at the University Building, on Monday the 14th day of next month, where he will give, in the short space of TWO WEEKS, a complete knowledge of *Guernsey's Angular Running Hand*. This System has advantages superior to any other extant, not only for elegance and despatch, but is written perfectly straight without lines. The School will open at nine o'clock, A. M. for Gentlemen, and two, P. M for Ladies. Specimens may be seen at the office of the Gazette.

Pittsburgh, June 27, 1823—3t*

I have with care examined the specimens in Guernsey's Angular Running Hand, exhibited by Messrs. L. & P. Noble, and I think the system elegant, and that I never have seen greater improvement for the respective times mentioned.

ROB'T. BRUCE.

Pittsburgh, June 24, 1823.

Commencement.

THE FIRST COMMENCEMENT in the Western University of Pennsylvania, will take place on Friday the 4th of July next at 9 o'clock A. M. The procession will move from the University at half past 8 o'clock, to the first Presbyterian Church, where the appropriate exercises of the day will be performed. The friends of science and the citizens generally, are invited to attend.

Pittsburgh, June 24.

Lever Printing Presses,

Distinguished for durability, power, speed, and for ease to the workman,

ARE INVENTED AND MADE BY

CHARLES ARTZT,

PITTSBURGH.

Printers who will favor him, will find their orders promptly attended to, and their expectations fully answered.

Price from 180 to 200 dollars, according to the size and finish.

June 27—tf.

The Second Annual Meeting

OF THE

SOCIETY

For the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures,

In and for the county of Allegheny,

Will be held at the Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, on *Wednesday, the first of October next*, when the following *Premiums* will be awarded.

Neat Cattle.

For the best Bull, not more than five years nor less than two years old $10 00
" Bull calf under two years old 5 00
" Milch Cow - - - 10 00
" Heifer, from one to three years old, with or without a calf 6 00
" Yoke of Broke Oxen - 10 00
Second best yoke of Broke Oxen - 8 00

Horses.

For the best Stallion - - - $10 00
" Brood Mare - - - 10 00
" Horse Colt - - - 5 00
" Filly - - - 5 00

Swine.

For the best Boar and Sow, not more than 2 years old nor under 6 months $10 00

Sheep.

For the best lot of Merino Sheep, to consist of one Ram, two Ewes, and two Lambs - - $10 00
" lot of Common Sheep, to consist of one Ram, two Ewes, and two Lambs 6 00

Domestick Manufactures.

For the best piece of Linen Shirting, not less than 30 yards long, nor less than 1 yard wide $10 00
best piece of Flannel, 20 yards long, and not less than one yard wide - - - 10 00
best piece of Woollen Cloth, not less than 20 yards long, nor less than 3-4 wide, of family manufacture - - - 10 00
Next best Woollen Cloth, do. 5 00
best piece of Woollen Carpeting, not less than 25 yards long 10 00
" pair of Blankets - - 5 00
" Coverlet - - - 5 00
" Linsey, 30 yards long, and 1 yard wide - - 5 00
" Linen Thread, not less than one pound, for each pound 3 00
Next best Linen Thread, do. 2 00
" pair of Socks and Stockings knit of linen thread - 3 00
" Woollen Socks and Stockings knit - - - 3 00
" Bonnet made of straw or grass 10 00
" Butter, not less than 10 pounds, nor less than 3 months old 3 00
" Cheese, not less than 20 lbs. 3 00
" Plough - - - 8 00
" Sickles, not less than half a dozen - - - 5 00
" Scythes, not less than half a dozen - - - 5 00
" Spades and Shovels, half a dozen of each - - 5 00
" Cutting-Knives, half a dozen 3 00
" Axes, half a dozen - - 3 00
" Saddle and Bridle - - 5 00
" Pair of Boots - - 3 00
" Men's Shoes - - 2 00
" Ladies' do. - - - 2 00
" Side of Sole Leather - 5 00
" Calf Skins, half a dozen - 5 00
" Fur Hat - - - 5 00
" Wool Hat - - - 2 00
For the greatest quantity of Oil made from the Sun Flower seed - 5 00

Crops

For the best average Crop of Wheat on at least 5 acres - - $10 00
For the greatest quantity of Indian Corn raised from one acre - 5 00
For the greatest number of bushels of Potatoes on half an acre - 5 00
" greatest quantity and best Flax from half an acre, hackled and prepared for the spinning wheel - - - - 5 00

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All farmers and others are requested to send to the fair such fine animals and home manufactured articles as they shall be disposed to sell, as ample accommodations will be provided, and an Auctioneer employed to make sale without charge.

William Wilkins,
Pres't.

HARMAR DENNY, *Sec'y.*
Pittsburgh, June 27, 1823.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A MARRIED MAN, of good character, and who can be well recommended, wants a situation in a respectable family, either as BUTLER or a COACHMAN It would be desirable to him that his wife should engage in the same family; she is an excellent COOK, and is well acquainted with the PASTRY BUSINESS but they would not object to engage in different families. They have both been regularly bro' up to their respective businesses. Apply at the Gazette Office.

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Pitt township, Allegheny county.

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Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.

Highest Prizes:

$100,000—$20,000—$10,000—$10,000
$5,000—$5,000—20 of $1,000, &c. &c.

The whole to be completed in twenty drawings

Tickets, $12, shares in proportion.

Washington MONUMENT LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS,

Now drawing in the City of Baltimore.

Highest Prizes:

$20,000—$10,000—$10,000—$5,000—
$5,000—$2,000—$2,000—
8 of $1,000, &c. &c.

The whole to be completed in sixteen drawings

Tickets, $10, shares in proportion.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS,—NEW SERIES,

To draw in Philadelphia on the 10th day of July next.

Highest Prizes:

$8,000—$4,000—$2,336—$2,000—2 of
$1,000—4 of $500, &c. &c.

To be completed in one day.—Tickets, only $6,

FOR SALE AT

TOWNE'S

Lottery & Exchange Office,

Market St. Pittsburgh.

Where regular Registers will be kept for examining Tickets, and *CASH PAID FOR PRIZES, AS SOON AS DRAWN.*

Orders, post paid, from any part of the Western country, enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets, addressed to JOHN TOWNE, Market street, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

June 20.—3t

88

Poetry.

From the Boston Statesman.

The following of the production of Talbot Osborn, Esq. will be perused with the following elegant little effusion, (never before published) which was occasioned by seeing two young ladies frolicking in a garden, and one found next day, deposited in a bed of flowers; it partakes highly of that tenderness and sentiment so conspicuous in his lyric writings.

Sweet playful sisters—twins of joy!
Pure hearts, with guiltless pleasure beating—
May fate withhold unkind alloy,
Nor cloud the hours of youth in greetings
While prim'rol are these cherub forms,
Thus genial innocently sporting,
I breathe a prayer this no rude storms
May strike their building hopes abortive.
Happy the fond'rd youths for whom
Blooms these fair child smile so sprightly!
Round these life's gayest flowers shall bloom,
For them will gladness beam so brightly.
Life's a dull dream! but stepp'd with you,
Fortune move to notes of livelier measure—
And heavy care would alter too,
Oh! blest the silken wings of pleasure!
While thus enjoyed your cherub smiles,
Would care a fig for fortune's frowning?
Who would not covet cares and toils,
While you with such towards were crowning?
When grief's hard frost descends on man,
The genial stream of life congealing,
You, smiling charmers, only can
Restore the *frozen heart to feeling.*

Miscellany.

MARRIED,

In Petersburgh, Va. on Monday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cannon, of Baltimore, Mr. WILLIAM GUSTAVUS GUN, to Miss EMILY MARIA PISTOL, daughter of the late Captain John T. Pistol, of Petersburgh.

Epigrammatic.—The announciation of a marriage in our daily paper of yesterday has brought us already a handful of puns and epigrams—we select a few of them.—*Nat. Intel.*

On the late marriage of Miss Pistol to Mr. Gun, by Mr. Cannon.

It is to be hoped that the late union of Miss *Pistol* to Mr. *Gun*, as performed by the Rev. Mr *Cannon*, may not produce a *Blunderbuss*.

Could Ovid dream the like of this
In all his metamorphoses?

It made me think of Paddy's fun,
To hear Miss *Pistol's* made a *Gun*:
But that which made me laugh the rather,
A *Cannon* was her Reverend Father!

On a late Marriage.

It is to be hoped that the union of *Gun* and *Pistol*, as celebrated at the *Cannon's* mouth, may produce a *Columbiad* rather than a *Blunderbuss*.

Messrs. Editors:—It is much to be feared that Dueling will hereafter become a very dangerous business, if our *little pistols* are to be converted into *great guns*, as announced in your paper of yesterday.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

St. Salvador.—A writer in a Philadelphia paper, noticing the arrival in that city, from Boston, of the three Commissioners from the Republic of St. Salvador, thus describes the country, of which they are the Agents to solicit a political connexion with the United States, or, if that be inadmissible, "a close and friendly treaty of alliance with the United States."

"This beautiful, vast and rich country, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, having two seaports on the former, one named Isabal, the other Montagua; the river is navigable 30 leagues to the town of Gualan. On the Pacific there are likewise two established seaports, one named Conchagua, the other *Liberty*, 7 leagues from the capital city of St. Salvador, which contains a population of upwards of 20,000 inhabitants. The Republic, with its dependencies, contains about 300,000 souls—having a rich and fertile soil, which embraces in its bosom several precious mineral mines. Two of silver and one of gold are now in operation. The Spanish nation drew the means not only of maintaining the clergy, civil officers, troops, and many lazy idlers at home, as well as in the mother country, but likewise more than sufficient to defray their commercial concerns in that part of the world. The country is uncommonly healthy, and enjoys all the different climates of the tropic: thus it is a common thing to see the orange and apple tree in the same field, both in perfection; and, what is more extraordinary, while one is in full blossom the other is bearing fruit: four crops of corn and two of wheat are raised in one year. Cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar, cocoa, cochineal, saffron, balsam, wheat, Indian corn, cattle, &c. besides the precious metals, are the staples of the country."

MOUNT ARARAT.

Von Kotzbue, an officer of the Russian army who travelled with the Russian Mission in 1817, into Persia and part of Armenia, is the first traveller we ever read of, who had seen Mount ARARAT, on which the ark of Noah rested.

Many fabulous accounts, he says, are told of this mountain by the inhabitants in its vicinity; but that it is inaccessible to mortal foot, owing to the steepness of its sides, and the perpetual ice and snow with which its sides and summit are covered; a Turkish Pasha having a few years since made an attempt and failed. A few years since an immense quantity of ice and snow slid down from the summit of the mountain into the valley, and the inhabitants told him that a plank of which Noah's ark was composed, came down with it. An Armenian convent stands at the foot of the mountain or in the valley, which, they say, stands on the very spot where he first kneeled down to pray, when he first descended from the mountain.—They also allege that the city or village of Erivan, which stands on the plain in the vicinity of the mountain, was built by Noah shortly after the deluge. In short, the Armenians in that quarter, and they seem to be the only inhabitants who seem to have any knowledge of the fact of the deluge say that Noah planted the vineyards and cities in that vicinity, while [illegible] allege that he [illegible]

immediately in the west, and dwelled there-until Christ.

Besides these four chief patriarchs, who appeal to history, or at the traditions of their living ancestry, there were many others. Whatever traditions there were all are preserved by the Armenian Church. The height of the mountain he does not give, though it must be of considerable height, being always, as he says, covered with perpetual snow, and its summit above the clouds and surrounded with mists.—*American Eagle.*

A WESTERN HERMIT.

About twelve miles above the junction of Spoon and Illinois rivers, immediately on the bank of the former, there has been living, for three years past, a man who had entirely secluded himself from the world, and dwells in the midst of the wilderness alone, and upwards of 60 miles from the residence of any human being. His name is Davidson, is a physician, was formerly a surgeon in the United States' army, and was pupil to the celebrated Dr Rush. He has a number of medical books, two guns, and a dog, and a quantity of clothing. He has erected himself a small hut, and has about an acre of ground in cultivation—at the back of his garden runs Spoon river, in which he has a fish trap.—His food is wild turkey, and other game, fish, and the produce of his garden. He appears displeased at the sight of a human being. My informant saw him at his residence, being impelled by curiosity to visit him, and inquired of him particularly the cause of his strange seclusion. He said he had done so, and would do so ever, to keep clear of the wretched white people. His father lives in Pennsylvania, and he has received many solicitous letters from him and other friends, to return but he has never answered one, and declares it to be his determination to remove from his present situation as soon as the whites approach too near him. As soon as his present stock of clothing wears out, he says he will dress himself in skins.

Indiana Gaz.

EFFECTS OF CHRISTIANITY.

From the Christian Disciple.

The lightsome and joyous imagination of the Greeks peopled the regions of spiritual existence with brilliant and gay creations. Their fabled gods were engaged, for the most part, in a round of light and festive enjoyments.—Their most enviable prerogative and superiority to themselves, in the opinion of their votaries, seems to have been, their capacity of recurring with inexhausted faculties, and unsated appetites, to those sportive or sensual indulgencies, in which they themselves placed the sum of human felicity. The religious rites of the Greeks, accordingly, partook largely of the same spirit. They were gay, pompous and *jubilant;* grossly licentious often; but neither cruel nor malignant. The gods of our ancestors, in the north of Europe on the contrary were of a stern, gloomy and vindictive nature; and such were the rites with which they were worshipped. In the remote and dreary recesses of primeval forests, impervious to the bright light of heaven, their altars smoked with the blood of *human* victims.—The evidence derived from a consideration of the religious systems of the Hindoos, is of the same import. The monstrous productions of their lawless and impure fancies, are alike hateful for their cruelty, and disgusting for their obscenity; and their religious observances consist, in a great measure, of an unnatural combination of absurd penances, and insane self-inflictions, with the most extravagant and shocking licentiousness.

Between all these and the general decorum, purity and *intellectuality*, if we may use the term, which pervades the worship of Christians, how striking and instructive is the contrast which presents itself! And to what is this difference to be attributed? A difference which has changed the whole face of society, and constituted a new era in the history of human nature—a difference which is not to be traced in affairs of religion only; but which pervades the whole system of social intercourse, the whole mass of literature; and which is stamped, in short, on every production of man's moral and intellectual nature.—We no longer inhabit the same *world* with those who lived two thousand years ago; the very elements of our sphere seem to have undergone a change.—And what mighty principle has operated to produce this change?—*Christianity revealed a new object of Worship.* One flash of its divine effulgence unpeopled at once the heights of Olympus and the dark halls of Odin and Thor. By the light which it threw around the divine character, it restrained the wandering of the imagination, and scattered the idle and visionary terrors, which had haunted the night of human ignorance and error. It gave clear, rational, and consistent representations of God, and carried up the thoughts of men with reverence and gratitude to the pure and perfect Father of their spirits, and Guardian and Benefactor of their days.

Thoughts.

Learning is like Mercury one of the most powerful and excellent things in the world in skilful hands: in unskilful, the most mischievous.

It is a certain truth that a man is never so easy, or so little imposed upon, as among people of the best sense: it costs far more trouble to be admitted or continued in ill company than is good; as the former have less understanding to be employed, so they have more vanity to be pleased; and to keep a fool constantly in good humor with himself, and with others, is no very easy task.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow necked bottles, the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

We should manage our thoughts in composing any work, as shepherds do their flowers in making a garland: first select the choicest, and then dispose them in the most proper places, where they give a lustre to each other.—*Pope.*

[illegible] Sycamore and Beech are the parts of oak steeped like the ooze of which flowers and fruit trees greatly to preserve them from rotting, and will keep their buds and to bloom double the period that grow other will.

—

Johnson's Lexicon.—It was a kind of good humoured creed. Tom Davies describes it drolly enough. "He laughed like a Rhinoceros."—*Boswell.*

Agricultural.

From the Dutchess N. Y. Observer

Mr. Burnam—The season will soon arrive when almost every farmer can save his own Timothy Seed, and that at an expense of not more than seventy five cents per bushel, while the market price is generally from 4 to 5 dollars.—I take an interest in the improvement of agriculture, and the happiness of my fellow citizens: and herewith furnish you with the following mode of saving this kind of grass seed, which I think is at once cheaper, easier, and better, than any other mode with which I am acquainted.

Process.—When about half of the heads or tops of the grass had changed their appearance, or become whitish, I sent two men with mowing scythes, and one with a common grain cradle (the fingers of which were pretty close together, to gather up the heads of the grass and to prevent them from dropping through) into the field; and they began to work in the following manner. One of the men, with his scythe, mowed a *swath*, to make room for the tops of the grass to be laid from the *cradle*. The man with the cradle followed, cutting the tops of the standing grass as high as could conveniently be done and save the heads—laying the same in or near the middle of the mown swath (in the same manner that grain is laid from the cradle) for the purpose of leaving room for the mown grass or stubble, of the mower, who immediately followed the cradle. In this manner, the tops were kept separate from the mown *stubble* It was found necessary for the man using the cradle, to stand near the *edge* of the standing grass, that he might with more facility lay his tops out of the way of the stubble, to be cut after him it was also found that one man, with a cradle, would cut the tops about as fast as two others could mow the stubble after him. And in this manner they proceeded till they had cut as much as was intended.

Then with rakes they gathered up three or four of the seed or cradle-swaths, and laid them sufficiently spread, by the side of another cradle-swath; which made a space for spreading the hay or stubble, which at a proper time, was raked and carted off.

The seed tops remained, as above described four or five days, (which when the weather is dry will generally be long enough) and then it was ready for threshing. The tops may be threshed with horses or flails—which ought to be done on a hot, dry day, and as soon as the heads are sufficiently dry. I threshed mine last season, on the fourth day after being cut, with horses—within half a day, from grass which grew on about 1 1-4 acre of ground, and it did not stand very thick.

MARTIN E. WINCHELL.

North-East, May 12, 1823.

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

An agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
March 21—eo12t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having a second time obtained from the honorable, the mayor's court, license to keep a

TAVERN,
OR HOUSE OF PUBLIC
ENTERTAINMENT,

in Wood-street, west side, third door from Second-street, south, informs all who have heretofore known him in a similar situation, for the five years he has been so engaged here before, that his disposition to serve his customers, with *good* will, *good* manners, and

Good Liquors,

Is as *good* as ever. A good and convenient apartment for arbitration meetings, supper parties, or innocent social societies, and as his great object in assimilating this with his other avocations is, rather as a little auxiliary, to help him along, than a view of any great emolument, he will be grateful for the smallest favors conferred, and assiduous to serve all who may honor him with a call.

J. Byrne.

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ARISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

Jan. 10—tf

For Sale.
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf

For Rent or Sale

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received in writing by the subscribers till Monday the 23d day of June, for building a BRIDGE over Turtle Creek, on the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road.

Robert Stewart,
Thomas Chalfant,
Thomas Neal.

June 13, 1823.—3

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th inst. an indented black boy named

Charles Gallahue,

nearly 20 years of age. He had no other cause for absconding than an unwillingness to work. I will prosecute any person that may harbor him. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber residing on Rich-Hill Farm, Ross township Allegheny county, 3 miles from Pittsburgh.

William R. Graham.

June 13.—3*

TYPE, &C.

173 lbs. PICA,
174 " SMALL PICA,
8 Kegs Johnson's Philadelphia Printing Ink.
7 do. Starr's Pittsburgh ditto.

For sale, at reduced prices for cash, at the Bookstore of

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

June 13.—3t.

$150 REWARD.

JOHN E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abeona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead. Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E C Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland

June 6.—12t.

S. S. ROBERTS,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage. Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

May 23—3m

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CANISETS,
COVERLIDS, BEVER POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLE AND BERDS.

COTTON YARN from the different Factories, Machine Cards and Comb Plate; Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees; and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets,) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Louisville Insurance Office.
INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boats, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day.

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.

April 16.—3m No. 6, Prather's Row

Poetry.

From the Boston Statesman.

The admirers of the productions of Sellock Osborn, Esq. will be pleased with the following elegant little effusion, (never before published) which was occasioned by seeing two young ladies frolicking in a garden, and was found next day, deposited in a bed of flowers; it partakes highly of that tenderness and sentiment so conspicuous in his lyric writings.

Sweet playful sisters—twins of joy!
Pure hearts, with guiltless pleasure beating—
May fate withhold unblest alloy,
Nor cloud the morn of youth so fleeting:
While pleas'd I see those cherub forms,
Thus gambol innocently sportive,
I breathe a prayer that no rude storms
May make their budding hopes abortive.
Happy the favor'd youths for whom
Alone those lips shall smile so sprightly!
From them life's gayest flowers shall bloom,
For them will gladness beam so brightly.
Life's a dull dance! but stepp'd with you,
I would move to notes of livelier measure—
And heavy care would alter too,
Or take the silken wings of pleasure!
Who, that enjoyed your cherub smiles,
Would care a fig for fortune's frowning?
Who would not covet cares and toils,
Which you with such rewards were crowning?
When *grief's hard frost* descends on man,
The genial stream of life congealing,
You, smiling charmers, only can
Restore the *frozen heart to feeling.*

Miscellany.

MARRIED,

In Petersburgh, Va. on Monday evening, the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cannon, of Baltimore, Mr WILLIAM GUSTAVUS GUN, to Miss EMILY MARIA PISTOL, daughter of the late Captain John T. Pistol, of Petersburgh.

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"This beautiful, vast and rich country, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, having two seaports on the former, one named Isabal, the other Montagua; the river is navigable 30 leagues to the town of Gualan On the Pacific there are likewise two established seaports, one named Conchagua, the other *Liberty*, 7 leagues from the capital city of St. Salvador, which contains a population of upwards of 20.000 inhabitants. The Republic, with its dependencies, contains about 300.000 souls—having a rich and fertile soil, which embraces in its bosom several precious mineral mines. Two of silver and one of gold are now in operation. The Spanish nation drew the means not only of maintaining the clergy, civil officers, troops, and many lazy idlers at home, as well as in the mother country, but likewise more than sufficient to defray their commercial concerns in that part of the world The country is uncommonly healthy and enjoys all the different climates of the tropic: thus it is a common thing to see the orange and apple tree in the same field, both in perfection; and what is more extraordinary, while one is in full blossom the other is bearing fruit: four crops of corn and two of wheat are raised in one year. Cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar, cocoa, cochineal, saffron, balsam, wheat, Indian corn, cattle, &c besides the precious metals, are the staples of the country."

MOUNT ARARAT.

Von Kotzbue, an officer of the Russian army who travelled with the Russian Mission in 1817, into Persia and part of Armenia, is the first traveller we ever read of, who had seen Mount ARARAT, on which the ark of Noah rested.

Many fabulous accounts, he says, are told of this mountain by the inhabitants in its vicinity; but that it is inaccessible to mortal foot, owing to the steepness of its sides, and the perpetual ice and snow with which its sides and summit are covered; a Turkish Pasha having a few years since made an attempt and failed. A few years since an immense quantity of ice and snow slid down from the summit of the mountain into the valley, and the inhabitants told him that a plank of which Noah's ark was composed, came down with it. An Armenian convent stands at the foot of the mountain or in the valley, which, they say, stands on the very spot where he first kneeled down to pray, when he first descended from the mountain.—They also allege that the city or village of Eriran, which stands on the plain in the vicinity of the mountain, was built by Noah shortly after the deluge. In short, the Armenians in that quarter, and they seem to be the only inhabitants who seem to have any knowledge of the ark or the deluge say that Noah planted all the villages and cities in that vicinity, while [illegible] historians allege that he travelled immediately to the east, and founded the empire of China.

Kotzbue gives few other particulars with regard to Ararat, or of the traditions of those living around it, except those above noticed.—Whatever traditions there are, all are preserved by the Armenian Church. The height of the mountain he does not give, though it must be of considerable height, being always, as he says, covered with perpetual snow, and its summit above the clouds and surrounded with mists.—*American Eagle.*

A WESTERN HERMIT.

About twelve miles above the junction of Spoon and Illinois rivers, immediately on the bank of the former, there has been living, for three years past, a man who had entirely secluded himself from the world, and dwells in the midst of the wilderness alone, and upwards of 60 miles from the residence of any human being His name is Davidson, is a physician, was formerly a surgeon in the United States' army, and was pupil to the celebrated Dr Rush. He has a number of medical books, two guns, and a dog, and a quantity of clothing. He has erected himself a small hut, and has about an acre of ground in cultivation—at the back of his garden runs Spoon river, in which he has a fish trap.—His food is wild turkey, and other game, fish, and the produce of his garden. He appears displeased at the sight of a human being. My informant saw him at his residence, being impelled by curiosity to visit him, and inquired of him particularly the cause of his strange seclusion He said he had done so, and would do so ever, to keep clear of the wretched white people. His father lives in Pennsylvania, and he has received many solicitous letters from him and other friends, to return but he has never answered one, and declares it to be his determination to remove from his present situation as soon as the whites approach too near him. As soon as his present stock of clothing wears out, he says he will dress himself in skins.

Indiana Gaz.

EFFECTS OF CHRISTIANITY.

From the Christian Disciple.

The lightsome and joyous imagination of the Greeks peopled the regions of spiritual existence with brilliant and gay creations. Their fabled gods were engaged, for the most part, in a round of light and festive enjoyments.—Their most enviable prerogative and superiority to themselves, in the opinion of their votaries, seems to have been, their capacity of recurring with inexhausted faculties, and unsated appetites, to those sportive or sensual indulgencies, in which they themselves placed the sum of human felicity. The religious rites of the Greeks, accordingly, partook largely of the same spirit. They were gay, pompous and *jubilant;* grossly licentious often; but neither cruel nor malignant. The gods of our ancestors, in the north of Europe on the contrary were of a stern, gloomy and vindictive nature; and such were the rites with which they were worshipped In the remote and dreary recesses of primeval forests, impervious to the bright light of heaven, their altars smoked with the blood of *human* victims.—The evidence derived from a consideration of the religious systems of the Hindoos, is of the same import. The monstrous productions of their lawless and impure fancies, are alike hateful for their cruelty, and disgusting for their obscenity; and their religious observances consist, in a great measure, of an unnatural combination of absurd penances, and insane self inflictions, with the most extravagant and shocking licentiousness.

Between all these and the general decorum, purity and *intellectuality*, if we may use the term, which pervades the worship of Christians, how striking and instructive is the contrast which presents itself! And to what is this difference to be attributed? A difference which has changed the whole face of society, and constituted a new era in the history of human nature—a difference which is not to be traced in affairs of religion only; but which pervades the whole system of social intercourse, the whole mass of literature; and which is stamped, in short, on every production of man's moral and intellectual nature.—We no longer inhabit the same *world* with those who lived two thousand years ago; the very elements of our sphere seem to have undergone a change.—And what mighty principle has operated to produce this change?—*Christianity revealed a new object of Worship.* One flash of its divine effulgence unpeopled at once the heights of Olympus and the dark halls of Odin and Thor. By the light which it threw around the divine character, it restrained the wandering of the imagination, and scattered the idle and visionary terrors, which had haunted the night of human ignorance and error. It gave clear, rational, and consistent representations of God, and carried up the thoughts of men with reverence and gratitude to the pure and perfect Father of their spirits, and Guardian and Benefactor of their days.

Thoughts.

Learning is like Mercury one of the most powerful and excellent things in the world in skilful hands: in unskilful, the most mischievous.

It is a certain truth that a man is never so easy, or so little imposed upon, as among people of the best sense: it costs far more trouble to be admitted or continued in ill company than in good; as the former have less understanding to be employed, so they have more vanity to be pleased; and to keep a fool constantly in good humor with himself, and with others, is no very easy task.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow necked bottles, the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

We should manage our thoughts in composing any work, as shepherds do their flowers in making a garland: first select the choicest, and then dispose them in the most proper places, where they give a *lustre* to each other.—*Pope.*

Preservation of Flowers.—A few grains of salt dropped into the water in which flowers are kept, tends greatly to preserve them from fading, and will keep them fresh and in bloom double the period that pure water will.

JOHNSON'S LAUGH.—It was a kind of good humored growl. Tom Davies describes it drolly enough. "He laughs like a Rhinoceros."—*Boswell.*

Agricultural.

From the Duchess N. Y Observer

Mr. Barnum—The season will soon arrive when almost every farmer can save his own Timothy Seed, and that at an expense of not more than seventy five cents per bushel, while the market price is generally from 4 to 5 dollars.—I take an interest in the improvement of agriculture, and the happiness of my fellow citizens: and herewith furnish you with the following mode of saving this kind of grass seed, which I think is at once cheaper, easier, and better, than any other mode with which I am acquainted.

PROCESS.—When about half of the heads or tops of the grass had changed their appearance, or become whitish, I sent two men with mowing scythes, and one with a common grain cradle (the fingers of which were pretty close together, to gather up the heads of the grass and to prevent them from dropping through) into the field; and they began to work in the following manner One of the men, with his scythe, mowed a *swath*, to make room for the tops of the grass to be laid from the *cradle*. The man with the cradle followed, cutting the tops of the standing grass as high as could conveniently be done and save the heads—laying the same in or near the middle of the mown swath (in the same manner that grain is laid from the cradle) for the purpose of leaving room for the mown grass or stubble, of the mower, who immediately followed the cradle. In this manner the tops were kept separate from the mown *stubble* It was found necessary for the man using the cradle, to stand near the *edge* of the standing grass, that he might with more facility lay his tops out of the way of the stubble, to be cut after him it was also found that one man, with a cradle, would cut the tops about as fast as two others could mow the stubble after him And in this manner they proceeded till they had cut as much as was intended.

Then with rakes they gathered up three or four of the seed or cradle-swaths, and laid them sufficiently spread, by the side of another cradle-swath; which made a space for spreading the hay or stubble, which at a proper time, was raked and carted off.

The seed tops remained, as above described four or five days, (which when the weather is dry will generally be long enough) and then it was ready for threshing The tops may be threshed with horses or flails—which ought to be done on a hot, dry day, and as soon as the heads are sufficiently dry. I threshed mine last season, on the fourth day after being cut, with horses—within half a day, from grass which grew on about 1 1-4 acre of ground, and it did not stand very thick

MARTIN E. WINCHELL.

North-East, May 12, 1823.

WAIDE'S
BALSAM OF LIQUORICE.

AN agreeable, safe and sovereign remedy, for the immediate relief and gradual cure of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, Hooping-cough, difficulty of breathing, asthma, and other diseases of the breast and lungs.

Waide's Rheumatic Embrocation.

Well known for its great efficacy in Rheumatic complaints and giving relief in painful affections of the limbs, and for the cure of sprains, bruises, burns, scalds, fresh wounds, &c.

Gibson's Rose Balm,

An elegant, mild, and real beautifier of the Skin.

This admirable improver of the complexion is held in the highest estimation among the ladies, to whose approbation and patronage may be attributed the increasing demand for its unrivalled services.

Being peculiarly mild, renovating and salubrious in its nature, and possessing all the agreeable odor of the admired flower, it displays in a short time the most pleasing effects in removing pimples, freckles, sun burn, tan swarth, &c. ultimately rendering health, delicacy and beauty to the complexion.

Circassian Oil, for the Hair.

This elegant article preserves, strengthens, causes the growth, beautifies and improves the hair to perfection, effectually prevents all disorders of the hair, which occasion its falling off decay, soreness at the root, dry and inanimate appearance, &c.

*** The above articles are for sale, *Genuine*, only by Messrs.

Horner & Clayland, Druggists,
Market Street, sole Agents for Pittsburgh.
March 21—eo12t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having a second time obtained from the honorable, the mayor's court, license to keep a

TAVERN,
OR HOUSE OF PUBLIC
ENTERTAINMENT,

In Wood-street, west side, third door from Second-street, south, informs all who have heretofore known him in a similar situation, for the five years he has been so engaged here before, that his disposition to serve his customers, with *good* will, *good* manners, and

Good Liquors,

Is as *good* as ever. A good and convenient appartment for arbitration meetings, supper parties, or innocent social societies, and as his great object in assimilating this with his other avocations is, rather as a little auxiliary, to help him along, than a view of any great emolument, he will be grateful for the smallest favors conferred, and assiduous to serve all who may honor him with a call.

J. Byrne.

May 30—eo8

FOR SALE,
THE FOLLOWING VERY
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
In the city of Pittsburgh and adjacent.

THAT large three story brick warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Front streets, now occupied by J. W. Biddle, and Co.

Also,

The three story brick dwelling house, on Wood street, adjoining the above. This house is very conveniently arranged and finished in the best manner.

Also,

That frame warehouse, situate at the north east corner of Wood and Water-streets, at present occupied by William Anderson.

Also,

The frame warehouse, on Wood-street adjoining the above, now occupied by Thomas B. Davis.

Also,

A brick store and dwelling house, situate at the north east corner of Market and Fifth-streets now occupied by Charles Brewer, as a wholesale dry goods store.

Also,

The tavern house at the south end of the Allegheny bridge, now occupied by Thomas Cassilly.

Also,

The lot of ground situate on the west side of St. Clair street, extending from Penn street, to the end of the Allegheny bridge, on which are erected several frame buildings. This lot will be divided to suit purchasers.

Also,

Two lots of ground No 1 and 2, in Allegheny town, opposite the city of Pittsburgh.

Also,

A tract of unimproved land, containing about 137 acres, situate in Ross township, two miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Benjamin Herr and others.

All the above property that is situate in the city of Pittsburgh, will be for rent on the first of April next, unless sold before that time. For terms of sale or rent, apply to the subscribers who are a committee appointed by the Bank of the United States for that purpose

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
ABISHAI WAY,
JOHN LITTLE.

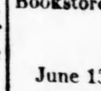
Jan. 10—tf

For Sale.
A SERVANT BOY,

WHO has nearly nine years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf

For Rent or Sale



THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 24, 1823—tf.

PROPOSALS

WILL be received in writing by the subscribers till Monday the 23d day of June, for building a BRIDGE over Turtle Creek, on the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh turnpike road.

Robert Stewart,
Thomas Chalfant,
Thomas Neal.

June 13, 1823.—3

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 10th inst. an indented black boy named

Charles Gallahue.

nearly 20 years of age. He had no other cause for absconding than an unwillingness to work. I will prosecute any person that may harbor him. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will return said boy to the subscriber residing on Rich-Hill Farm, Ross township Allegheny county, 3 miles from Pittsburgh.

William R. Graham.

June 13—3

TYPE, &C.

173 lbs. PICA,
174 „ SMALL PICA,
8 Kegs Johnson's Philadelphia Printing Ink.
7 do. Starr's Pittsburgh ditto.

For sale, at reduced prices for cash, at the Bookstore of

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Market-Street, Pittsburgh.

June 13.—3t.

$150 REWARD.

J. E. C. FRIESE, a native of Blankenburgh, near the Harz, in Germany, took his passage at Tonningen, in the year 1807, on board the ship Abiona, captain Williams, for Baltimore. At Baltimore he was for some time in the employ of Mr. Philip R. J. Friese, and afterwards went to Pittsburgh. Nothing having since been heard of him, although inquiries were made at different times, it is to be presumed that he is dead Whoever gives to the subscribers satisfactory information whether the said J E C Friese be living or dead, and if living of his place of residence, shall receive the above reward.

Brune & Danneman,
Baltimore, in the state of Maryland
June 6.—12t.

S. S. ROBERTS,
TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in

Market, two doors below Front st.

He engages that the work he may be favored with, shall be executed in the best manner, and at the most reasonable prices; and he hopes, by attention to receive a share of public patronage Country produce and stone coal will be taken in payment for work.

Ready made Clothing,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
May 23—3mo.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,

HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of

Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS

COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;

Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.

Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

JAMES S. CRAFT,

HAS Removed to the Office lately occupied by *Harmar Denny, Esq* in

Third Street,

Third door below Market Street,

where he will devote his entire attention to his professional business.

Jan. 17—tf

BRASS FOUNDRY,
Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron
MANUFACTORY.

Geo. Miltenberger,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Establishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all articles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tfyaM11

Pittsburgh, March 26th, 1823.

WE take the liberty to inform our friends and the public generally that R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN have appointed us their Assignees, and as such we shall continue to keep on hand a general and extensive supply of

BOOKS
STATIONARY,

at the old stand, (corner of Wood and Third Streets) where Rags and country produce will be received in payment as formerly. We have reduced the prices of all articles in this line of business to a cash standard.

M. B LOWRIE,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
THOMAS COOPER, } *Assignees.*

P. S. Address "The Assignees of R. Patterson & Lambdin." tf.

Louisville Insurance Office.
INSURANCE,

IS offered at a low rate per centum to all persons concerned in Steam Boat navigation either on the Ohio or Mississippi Rivers; and more particularly to those who are engaged in shipping the produce of the country, or investing their returns in Merchandise.

Those who are shippers per Steam Boat, Barges, Keels or Flats, or part owners thereof, are enabled to secure their interest from total or partial losses by Insurance, who would, in case of total loss be perhaps entirely divested of their whole property.

The Insurance Company are disposed to take risques at a low rate of premium on the first class of boats, and on merchandise shipped in them; and on all description of craft or merchandise on board, agreeably to the risque incurred.

The Insurance Company feel satisfied that when the principles of Insurance shall have been better understood by owners of boats or by shippers, that the maxim of Merchants will be here acknowledged and observed that, that trade which will not bear the expense of Insurance is not worth the pursuit. Propositions will be received and acted upon between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock, P. M. on every week day

Wm. S. Vernon, Sec'y.

April 18.—3m *No. 6, Prather's Row*